





GEN



3 1833 02608 2773

Gc 977.2 L25i  
Lang, Elfrieda, 1904-  
Immigration to northern  
Indiana, 1800-1850





IMMIGRATION TO NORTHERN INDIANA, 1800-1850

BY

ELFRIEDA LANG

Submitted in partial fulfillment of  
the requirements for the degree  
of Doctor of Philosophy in the  
Department of History,  
Indiana University,  
June, 1950

WJP



Allen County Public Library  
900 Webster Street  
PO Box 2270  
Fort Wayne, IN 46801-2270



6-24-50  
2-13-67

Blest Indiana! in thy soil  
Are found the sure rewards of toil,  
Where honest poverty and worth  
May make a Paradise on earth.

"The Hoosier's Nest"—John Finley







## PREFACE

An attempt has been made in this study to indicate the sources of population for twenty-one counties in northern Indiana on the basis of the original federal census returns for 1850.

The impetus to undertake an investigation of the original census returns for Indiana was first suggested by Professor John D. Barnhart in 1943. Under his guidance "German Immigration to Dubois County" was completed in 1944 in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, and the present work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.







## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### PREFACE

### CHAPTER

#### I Introduction

Geographical divisions of Indiana - - - - -	1
Physical characteristics of northern Indiana -	1
Subdivision of northern Indiana - - - - -	2
Calumet Lacustrine Section - - - - -	2
Valparaiso Moraine Section - - - - -	2
Kankakee Lacustrine Section - - - - -	3
Steuben Morainal Lake Section - - - - -	3
Kauwee Lacustrine Section - - - - -	4
Topographical views	
Surveyors - - - - -	4
Newspapers - - - - -	10
Books - - - - -	12
Causes for Migration	
General - - - - -	14
New England States - - - - -	14
Jefferson's embargo of 1808 - - - - -	14
Flood - - - - -	14
War of 1812 - - - - -	14
Spotted fever - - - - -	14
Tuberculosis - - - - -	14
Cold Season of 1816 - - - - -	14
Sheep raising and dairying - - - - -	15
Reduction in fertility of soil - - - - -	15
Panic of 1837 - - - - -	15
Middle Atlantic States	
Removal of United States Bank Deposits -	15
Philadelphia - - - - -	15
Rochester - - - - -	15
Otsego - - - - -	16
Albany - - - - -	16
Decrease in farm population - - - - -	16
Returns insufficient on products - - -	16
Competition of western produce - - -	16
Erie Canal - - - - -	16
Hessian fly - - - - -	17
Opposition toward Holland Land Company -	17
Burden of accumulated interest - - -	17
Agrarian Convention - - - - -	17
Attitude of local communities - - -	17





Laborer and manufacturer	
Foreign element - - - - -	18
Consequences - - - - -	18
Flour Riot of 1837 - - - - -	18
Meetings in New York - - - - -	18
Destruction of wheat and flour -	19
Southern States	
Defeat of Andrew Jackson in 1824 - - -	20
"Bill of abominations" - - - - -	20
Memorial from South Carolina - - - - -	20
Soil exhaustion - - - - -	20
Scanty harvests - - - - -	20
Low returns on cotton and tobacco - - -	20
Removal of United States Bank Deposits	21
Mocksville, North Carolina - - - - -	21
Louisville, Kentucky - - - - -	21
Slavery - - - - -	21
Ohio and Michigan	
Used as steppingstones - - - - -	22
Foreign countries	
General - - - - -	22
England, Scotland, and Ireland - - -	22
Imperfections of surveys - - - - -	22
Low wages for weavers of Glasgow -	23
Suffering on borders of Derbyshire	
and Staffordshire - - - - -	23
Low wages for Irish - - - - -	24
Corn Laws - - - - -	24
Famine of 1847 - - - - -	24
Irish sought religious freedom - - -	24
Continent	
Famine - - - - -	25 ✓
Sickness - - - - -	25
Severe winters - - - - -	25
Flood of the Rhine in 1825 - - - - -	25
Scanty harvests - - - - -	25
Failure of potato crop, 1846-1847 -	25
Compulsory military training - - -	25
Desire for religious and political	
autonomy - - - - -	26
Letters from America - - - - -	26





## CHAPTER

## II The Route to Northern Indiana

New State Road	28 ✓
Ontario and Genessee Road	28
Lake Erie Turnpike	28
Vistula Road	28
Great Sauk Trail	29 ✓
Albany, Buffalo, Detroit	29
Wabash and Erie Canal	29
Maumee River	29
Buffalo and Detroit centers for immigrant traffic	30 ✓
Forbes' Road	30
Baltimore Road	30
National Road	30
Quaker's Trace	30
Michigan Road	31 ✓
Wilderness Road	31
Buffalo Trace	33 ✓
Thorntown Trace	33
Mississippi River	33
Atlantic Ocean	33
Transport company	35
"The Caledonia"	35
"Thomas Gelston"	36
Passengers handled like cargo	37
Directed to wrong port of debarkation	37
"Mary Ann"	37
"General Wayne"	37
"Mary of Cork"	38
Modes of Travel	
On foot	39 ✓
Horseback	39
Wagon	40
New Englander	41
Two-story house on wheels	41
Beginning of the journey	42
Southerner	42
Formed a cavalcade	42
Foreigner	43
Vehicle too light for American roads	43





Stagecoach - - - - -	44
Railroad - - - - -	44
Keelboat - - - - -	45
Flatboat - - - - -	46
River Melodies - - - - -	46
Steamboat - - - - -	47
Eastern - - - - -	47
Western - - - - -	47
Type of passengers - - - - -	47
Cost from Buffalo to Detroit - - - - -	48
Conditions - - - - -	48
Accounts of definite routes into Indiana	
Jared L. Burdick - - - - -	49
Barton Collins - - - - -	49
Johann Wolfgang Schreyer - - - - -	49
Maurice Cody - - - - -	50
Original Census Returns, 1850 - - - - -	51
Birth of children - - - - -	51

## CHAPTER

### III The Stream of Immigration

Immigration and land sales - - - - -	54
New England - - - - -	55
Marietta Settlement - - - - -	55
Western Reserve - - - - -	55
Petition for land in Indiana Territory - - - - -	55
Population in Indiana before 1850 - - - - -	56
Vermont Settlement - - - - -	57
Orland Academy - - - - -	57
Population in 1850 - - - - -	58
La Porte County - - - - -	58
Steuben County - - - - -	59
Lagrange County - - - - -	59
Founding of Wolcottville - - - - -	60
Elkhart County - - - - -	60
Allen County - - - - -	60
St. Joseph County - - - - -	60
Porter County - - - - -	60
Yankee Town - - - - -	61





De Kalb County - - - - -	61
Lake County - - - - -	61
Solon Robinson - - - - -	61
Noble County - - - - -	62
Counties with a population of less than 200 New Englanders - - - - -	62
Distribution of New Englanders - - - - -	62
Reasons for small population - - - - -	62
Middle Atlantic States	
Petition for land in Indiana Territory	64
Population before 1850 in Indiana - - -	65
Amish Settlement - - - - -	65
Population in 1850 - - - - -	65
La Porte County - - - - -	65
Steuben County - - - - -	66
Lagrange and St. Joseph counties - -	66
Lathrop M. Taylor - - - - -	67
Lake and Porter counties - - - - -	67
Counties in which Pennsylvanians prominent - - - - -	63
Distribution of New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians - - - - -	68
Comparison with adjoining states - -	68
Southern States	
Population before 1850 in Indiana - -	70
Maryland Settlement - - - - -	70
Population in 1850 - - - - -	71
Wabash County - - - - -	71
Miami and Cass counties - - - - -	71
La Porte County - - - - -	72
Counties with many Virginians and Marylanders - - - - -	72
Counties with many Virginians and Kentuckians - - - - -	72
Lake and Starke counties - - - - -	73
Distribution of more important states - - - - -	73
Possible reasons for Southern population - - - - -	75





North Central States	
Population in 1850 in Indiana - - - - -	75
Allen County - - - - -	76
Remaining twenty counties - - - - -	76
Buckeyes surpass Hoosiers in six counties	76
Negroes - - - - -	78
Indians - - - - -	79
Foreigners	
Population in 1850 in Indiana - - - - -	79
Allen County - - - - -	80
Remaining counties - - - - -	80
Importance of some nationalities - - -	80
Born at Sea - - - - -	80
Unknown - - - - -	80
Allocation of northern Indiana's population in 1850 - - - - -	82
Age Groups in 1850 - - - - -	82

## CHAPTER

## IV Sectional Alignment in Northern Indiana

## First or northern tier

Lake County - - - - -	86
Porter County - - - - -	88
La Porte County - - - - -	89
St. Joseph County - - - - -	91
Elkhart County - - - - -	92
Lagrange County - - - - -	94
Steuben County - - - - -	95
De Kalb County - - - - -	96
Noble County - - - - -	97
Allen County - - - - -	98



Second or middle tier	
Whitley County	100
Kosciusko County	101
Marshall County	103
Amzi L. Wheeler	103
Starke County	105
Pulaski County	105
Fulton County	107
Third or southern tier	
Wabash County	110
Miami County	111
Cass County	112
White County	113
Jasper County	114
Resume of three sections	116

## CHAPTER

V Conclusion	118
Appendix	126
Bibliographical Essay	203





## MAPS, CHARTS, AND TABLES

Map showing five subdivisions of northern Indiana - - - - -	5
Map of northern Indiana showing areas described by surveyors - - - - -	11
Map showing possible routes into Indiana - - - - -	32
Map of northern Indiana showing early roads - - - - -	34
Map showing distribution of New Englanders - - - - -	63
Map showing distribution of New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians -	69
Map showing distribution of Southerners - - - - -	74
Map showing distribution of Midwesterners - - - - -	77
Map showing distribution of foreigners - - - - -	81
Age groups of native-born in northern Indiana - - - - -	83
Age groups of foreign-born and Indianans - - - - -	84
Statistical tables - - - - -	126





## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

Indiana in the center of an important area of the United States, approximately six hundred miles from either the Gulf of Mexico on the South or the Atlantic Ocean on the east, may be divided into three sections. With the southern edge of the northern moraine and lake region, a line of demarcation is drawn between the northern and central sections of the state. Another division is effected by the Wisconsin glacial boundary line which separates the central and southern sections.

Northern Indiana still retains to some extent the original forms that were evident after "continental glaciation in the zone of wastage." With respect to running water some modification has taken place. In areas, however, where drainage was obstructed after glaciation, lakes were formed, and large regions now appear as flat, monotonous lacustrine plains. Northeastern Indiana became the site of many lakes because the moraines were piled high near the headwaters of the streams. Due to variable forms of glacial construction, a rugged topography was frequently in evidence. In recent years, however, the area has been leveled through the development of drainage. An outstanding feature of northern Indiana is its many lakes, though small and usually restricted to the terminal moraines. Then, too, lacustrine plains cover large areas which are marked by broad marshes, or regions formerly marshes, broken by low sand ridges or knolls. Consequently, this portion of Indiana is "typically a compound of massive rugged moraines occupied by lakes and broad lacustrine plains."



Moreover, five subdivisions may be made of the northern moraine and lake region of Indiana to which geographic names have been applied. Beginning in the northwest corner of the state, the area extending from seven to fifteen miles more or less south of Lake Michigan and northeastward a few miles along the shore of the lake covering approximately 275 square miles is known as the Calumet-Lacustrine Section. At one time it was covered by lake waters, but derived its names from the Calumet River which crosses the better developed portion of the lacustrine plain. A feature of this region are the low sand ridges which extend parallel to Lake Michigan. These are "old beach lines marking the successive stages in the withdrawal of the lake from the area." East and northeast from Gary along the lake are some of the largest sand dunes in the United States.

The adjoining region covering about six hundred square miles whose inner margin is approximately fifteen miles from Lake Michigan on the Illinois-Indiana line and only two miles on the Indiana-Michigan boundary is referred to as the Valparaiso Moraine Section. Since there is a good representation of knolls and sags of the area in the vicinity of Valparaiso, it was named for that city. Its western portion from twelve to fifteen miles broad is composed of three morainic ridges with practically no level till plain between them. Only a few of the knolls emerge more than twenty or thirty feet above the nearby sags. In Lake County, however, are knolls of about seven hundred and fifty feet. From Valparaiso to the northeast, the average width of the moraine is eight miles, and a knoll towers to the height of 885 feet.





Yet, its outer margin extends only slightly above the massive outwash plain which borders it on the south. Along the inner margin, however, it ascends above the Calumet lacustrine plain, and within two miles has risen one hundred fifty feet. For ten miles or less the highest knolls are about three hundred feet above the surface of Lake Michigan. The basins of the moraine in Indiana also contain a number of small lakes, of which Hudson in La Porte County and Cedar in Lake are the largest.

Another subdivision has been designated as the Kankakee Lacustrine Section which is bounded on the north by the Valparaiso moraine and on the south by the Tipton Till Plain. It may be referred to as "a great system of sandy lacustrine plains, outwash plains, valley trains, and local enclosed till plains associated with a great line of glacial drainage and ponding along" the St. Joseph, Kankakee, and Tippecanoe rivers in Indiana. Furthermore, it is characterized by "a thin deposit of somewhat ridged sand," and dunes are common. The Kankakee marsh with an altitude of between six hundred and fifty and seven hundred feet above sea level, covers an area of almost a thousand square miles in this section.

Northeastern Indiana which constitutes the fourth subdivision has been called the Steuben Morainal Lake Section. It received this title because a county by that name in the area contained "moraines of both the Saginaw and Erie ice-lobes" as well as many lakes. In order to receive some idea of the topography, the Mississinewa Moraine which extends through northeastern Wabash, Whitley, eastern Noble, and western





and northern Steuben counties in Indiana may serve as an example.

Since the surface resembles "a sheet of paper which has been carelessly crushed in the hand and then spread out," it may be referred to as "crumpled." Moreover, the roads are as crooked as a cow's path so as to avoid the marshes. In every direction, however, are steep descents and ascents, the handiwork of nature's unusual creation.

The last and smallest area, about one hundred twenty square miles in Allen County, has received the name Maumee Lacustrine Section. Almost completely featureless, the lacustrine plain was once "occupied by an ice-dammed lake," known as Glacial Lake Maumee, which had its outlet near Fort Wayne.<sup>1</sup>

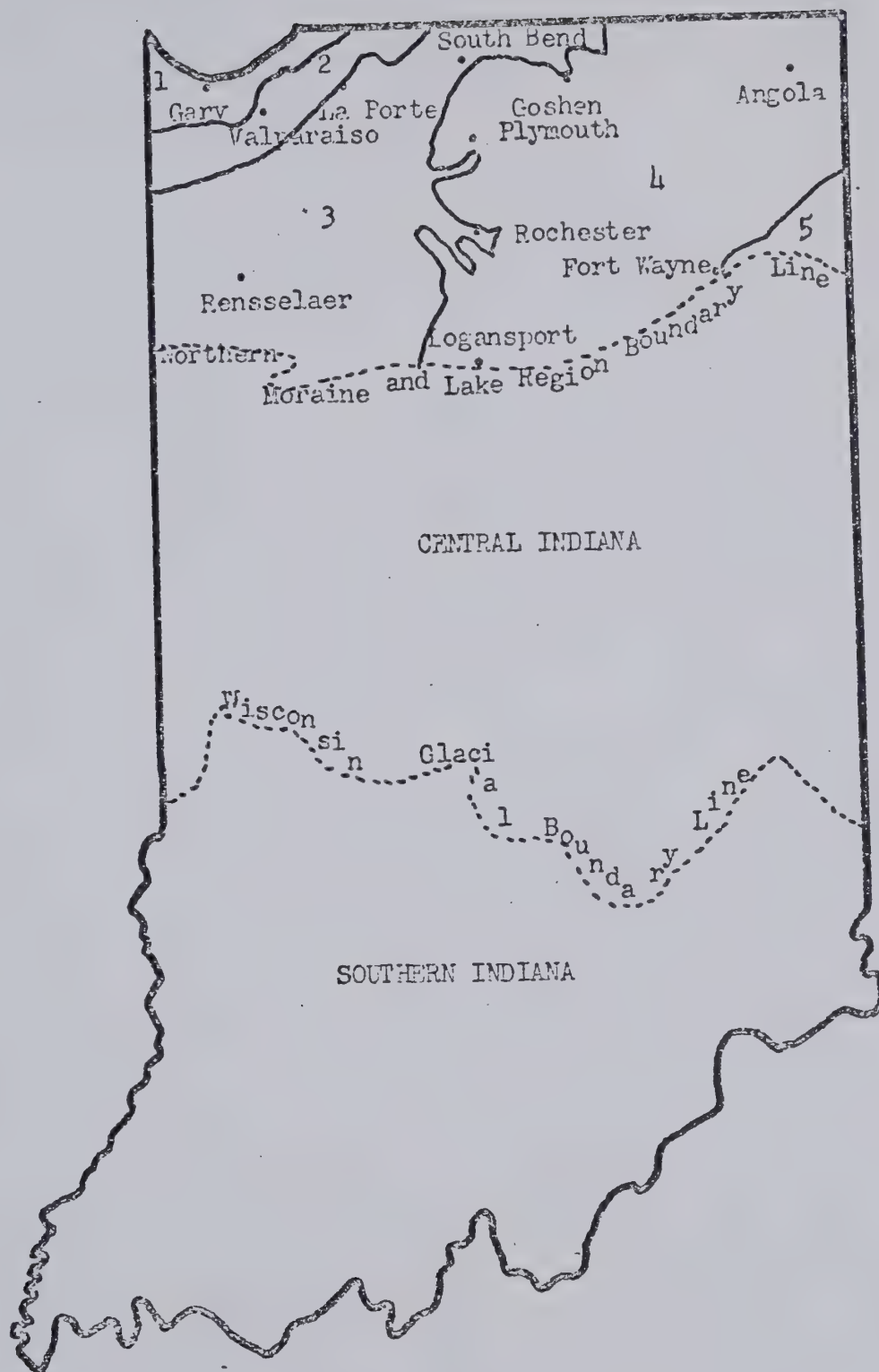
An interesting view of the Kankakee Lacustrine Section and the Steuben Morainal Lake may be gleaned from the field notes of the surveyors. Samuel Goodnow, who surveyed township 31 north, range 9 west, in the present Newton County, made his last entry on February 25, 1835, and added that a great portion of the township was entirely marsh with very little timber scattered among the dry sand ridges, which denoted "a country destitute of any inducement to invite the emigrant to locate there."<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Clyde A. Halott, "The Physiography of Indiana," in Handbook of Indiana Geology (Indianapolis, 1922), 70, 79, 112-124. For a discussion of the geographical features see, Stephen S. Visser, "The Geography of Indiana," in ibid., 7-58. See also Edward Barrett, "The Dunes of Northwestern Indiana," Forty-first Annual Report of Geology and Natural Resources, Indiana (Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1915), 11-27.

<sup>2</sup> Surveyors Field Notes, North and West, XXIV, 184-185. A complete file of field notes is in the possession of the State Auditor's Office, Indianapolis, Indiana.





MAP SHOWING SUBDIVISIONS OF NORTHERN INDIANA

- |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Calumet Lacustrine Section | 3 Kankakee Lacustrine Section   |
| 2 Valparaiso Moraine Section | 4 Steuben Morainal Lake Section |
| 5 Maumee Lacustrine Section  |                                 |





On January 5, 1835, Uriah Biggs, stated that only a small portion of township 33 north, range 6 west, in Porter County could be cultivated. The Kankakee River was a sluggish stream whose banks were very low and lined "with a heavy growth of timber" which consisted mostly of ash, some elm, maple, oak, and birch that grew very tall. He further remarked that there was an undergrowth of swamp alder and wild rose which made it an "interminable forest" covered with water. Due to the fact that the soil in the forest or swamp was loose yellow sand, it was almost impossible to approach the river except during the winter months when the swamp was frozen. An encouraging note in the report, however, was the reference to the "large beds of rich iron ore" in the marshes in the northern part of the township.<sup>3</sup>

Another early surveyor, Jeremiah Smith, who was responsible for township 34 north, range 3 west, commented on the "endless sameness of marsh, interspersed with a few groves of timber" that there was "nothing upon which to digress, from the monotony of lamentation."<sup>4</sup> In surveying township 33 north, range 1 west, Smith reported the upland rolling parts had a white sandy soil, which was so loose in some places that a person would sink an inch or two in walking over it. He also noted that there was little vegetation, undergrowth, or shrubbery.<sup>5</sup> His remarks on town-

---

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., North and West, XXII, 430.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., North and West, XX, 437.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., North and West, XIX, 225-227..



ship 34 north, range 1 west, now known as Oregon in the same county on April 22, 1834, with respect to the land stated that it was uninviting to the capitalist and land speculator, but to the poor man and the individual who cared to act the squatter it held out some inducements. He described some parts of the township as being either too wet to cultivate or so poor that they did not justify cultivation, but other parts of it were very good for grazing, and, therefore, might attract squatters who would not need to worry about someone buying them out.<sup>6</sup>

William Clark on June 21, 1834, reported that in township 36 north, range 1 west, near Fish Lake in La Porte County the Kankakee River and its tributaries appeared to be ponds or lakes rather than running streams and were inaccessible from almost every angle. He was of the opinion that in many places near the shore the weight of a man would "shake the marshes for acres together."<sup>7</sup>

A more promising description was made by David Hillis on July 2, 1834, with respect to township 32 north, range 1 east. Although this area consisted of poor sandy oak and hickory ridges, interspered with swamps and wet prairie covered with fine grass, there were several lakes. Moreover, he observed "Mek-in-Kee-Kee Lake"<sup>8</sup> was large and

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., North and West, XIX, 262-263.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., North and West, XIX, 341.

<sup>8</sup> Maxinkuckee Lake is located in the southwest corner of Marshall County.





beautiful with a fine gravel margin estimated to be from ten to twelve miles in circumference and excellent for fish.<sup>9</sup> In reporting on township 35 north, in the same range, St. Joseph County, he said the east half consisted of second rate land partly rolling and partly level while the west half was open oak woods and wet prairie.<sup>10</sup> He was very favorably impressed, however, with the region east of the Michigan Road in township 33 north, range 2 east, Marshall County, because the land was generally level and dry. The soil was first rate and heavily timbered with sugar maple, elm, ash, beech, poplar, and walnut. West of the road the land was second rate dotted with oak woods and wet prairie.<sup>11</sup>

John Hendricks in his observations of township 31 north, range 6 east, Kosciusko County, declared that the land was fine and less interrupted with swamps and marshy prairie than some other townships. Because of a heavy luxuriant growth of timber, he was convinced it was well suited for future improvement.<sup>12</sup> Such a report would be of interest to a new settler.

The next township in the same range and county surveyed by Jeremiah Smith, however, instilled disgust. Due to the fact that the country was covered with water, two days had been ruined because only

---

<sup>9</sup> Surveyors Field Notes, North and East, XXVIII, 178-179.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., North and East, XXVIII, 315.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., North and East, XXIX, 179.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., North and East, XXXII, 326.



a little over a half mile had been surveyed.<sup>13</sup> From previous reports, it is evident Smith did not have a very good opinion of northern Indiana on the basis of his surveys.

A more cheerful note is sung by Ar. St. C. Vance in his account of township 34 north, range 8 east, Noble County. Much of the land was very heavily timbered principally with tall large sugar maple trees. The rich black soil averaged from six to eight inches in depth.<sup>14</sup>

Another favorable report was made by William Brookfield on January 13, 1829, about township 30 north, range 11 east, in the western part of Allen County. He noted that the township contained much fine land and timber.<sup>15</sup> Such an account would undoubtedly serve as an inducement for settlement.

E. H. Lytle who surveyed the extreme northeastern portion of Indiana wrote very discouraging descriptions of that region. His notes on township 35 north, range 13 east, De Kalb County, stated that this township was decidedly the worst they had yet seen in the district because of the "impassable swamps."<sup>16</sup> In his remarks about Lake James in township 37 north, range 13 east, Steuben County, he declared that a

---

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., North and East, XXXII, 365.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., North and East, XXXIV, 191.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid., North and East, XXXVI, 172.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., North and East, XXXVIII, 230.





portion of it was very filthy in appearance since it was filled with pond lilies and patches of rushes which made it impassable.<sup>17</sup> About the adjoining range to the east, he remarked that much of the timber had been blown down for years, and between one and three hundred acres now consisted of an almost impenetrable growth.<sup>18</sup> He may have been unduly critical about this portion of the state.

Even though a variety of scenes were recorded by some of the early surveyors in northern Indiana, it is unlikely that many emigrants had the opportunity to consult the field notes. Occasionally, however, a newspaper brought an unfavorable report to the attention of its subscribers. Among these was one published by Hezekiah Niles which referred to an area in Indiana as all river filled with trees and bushes "as thick as hair on a dog's back, and as well matted together as the wool on a negro's head." The water from one to two feet deep sent "up the most abominable stench, and the whole" was "supplied with a goodly number of the most execrable water animals imaginable."<sup>19</sup>

A more favorable account, however, was written by Solon Robinson on December 16, 1834, in the form of a letter to John Lodge and Ebenezer Patrick. Robinson in writing of the northwest corner of Indiana, which

---

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., North and East, XXXVIII, 331.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid., North and East, XXXIX, 240.

<sup>19</sup> Niles' Weekly Register (Baltimore, Maryland, 1811-1837), XLVIII, 311 (July 1, 1835). Niles, no doubt, was in error when he stated the account had been taken from the Cincinnati Mirror.

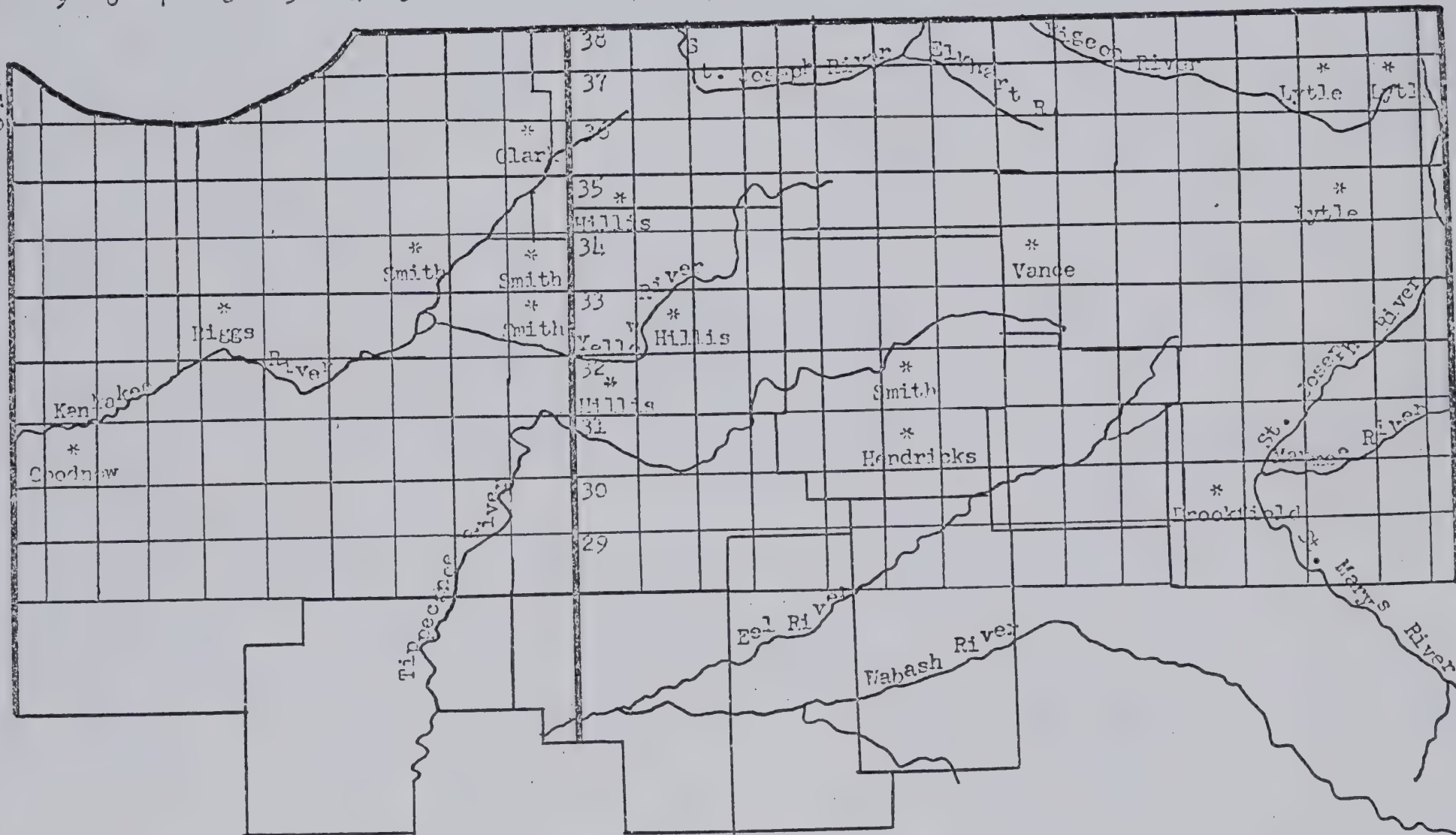


Ranges west of prime meridian

Ranges east of prime meridian

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

546759



MAP OF NORTHERN INDIANA SHOWING \* AREAS DESCRIBED BY SURVEYORS





is in the Calumet Lacustrine Section, stated that to say the country "is rich and beautiful is not sufficient." He noted, the groves of timber consisted of white, black, yellow, red, and burr oak, shellbark hickory, crab apple, plum, and cherry trees. With reference to the soil he remarked that it was "composed of twelve to eighteen inches of dry, black vegetable matter on top, then from one to two feet of loose, clayey loam," under which there was "a hard pan of limestone and pebbly clay."<sup>20</sup>

On February 25, 1835, he wrote another letter in which he narrated about how well potatoes, turnips, beets, melons, pumpkins, peas, onions, and almost every kind of vegetable flourished in the northwest corner of Indiana. He made particular mention of the great abundance of cranberries, plums, crab apples, wild strawberries, and some grapes. On the outlet of the lake he stated there was a large amount of the "richest quality of 'bog' Iron ore."<sup>21</sup> If such accounts as those of Robinson came to the attention of people anticipating possible emigration, the question must have been settled as soon as the eyes lifted from the last word.

In addition to newspapers, books commenting on the topography of northern Indiana were published which came into the hands of many emigrants. Among these were the various emigrant guides, numerous travel

---

<sup>20</sup> Madison, Indiana, Republican and Banner, January 15, 1835. Robinson born in Connecticut moved to southern Indiana in 1830, and in the fall of 1834 took up residence in northern Indiana.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid., April 30, 1835.



accounts, and several editions of the Indiana Gazetteer.<sup>22</sup> Then, too, the notes of expeditions sent to explore the West were printed. One of these which came through northern Indiana in May, 1823, had a number of scientists. In their published narrative they stated that although the country was wet and swampy west of Fort Wayne, it appeared much more promising than the region east of it. On the prairie in the vicinity of the Elkhart River, they observed a great abundance of lupine with blue flowers, a fine cypripedium,<sup>23</sup> and wild flax. In their opinion the most curious characters of the prairie were the conical depressions in the earth.<sup>24</sup> And so ran the accounts for the consumption of the vulnerable.

---

<sup>22</sup> John Scott, The Indiana Gazetteer (Centreville, Indiana, 1826). In 1833, the second edition was published in Indianapolis.

<sup>23</sup> This was possibly a lady's slipper which belongs to the orchid family and frequently found in the northern counties, but has become rare on account of drainage and grazing. It prefers a wet, cold soil. Charles G. Dean, Flora of Indiana (Indianapolis, 1940), 335-338, and 593 for a discussion of the lupine. It is likely that the two plants were not found close together since one requires a wet, cold soil and the other dry, sandy soil. For a description of the flax family see, ibid., 629-631.

<sup>24</sup> William H. Keating, Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeg, Lake of the Woods (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1824), I, 140-141. The party which consisted of Stephen H. Long, Major of United States' Topographical Engineers, commanding the expedition; Thomas Say, Zoologist and Antiquary; William H. Keating, Professor of Mineralogy and Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, Geologist and Historiographer of the expedition; Samuel Seymour, Landscape Painter and Designer; James E. Colhoun, Astronomer and Assistant Topographer, and Edwin James, Botanist, left Philadelphia on April 30, 1823, and returned by a northern route through Detroit, Buffalo, and Albany on October 26.



Regardless of whether or not the emigrant was brought in contact with the above-mentioned reports or some similar to those noted, there were other factors which determined what course he should follow. While the Wanderlust took its toll from many corners of the world, for others it was a more serious matter.

In the case of the New England States, the first act of the emigration drama began with President Thomas Jefferson's embargo of 1803, which descended upon northwestern Vermont like a streak of lightning. It generated trials and tribulations for a region that had depended almost solely on marketing its produce in Montreal. Then, three years later, the forces of nature bestowed their contribution in the form of a tremendous cloudburst causing untold suffering. On the heels of these disasters came the War of 1812 accompanied by an epidemic of spotted fever. At the same time tuberculosis made its inroads upon the inhabitants of the rolling hills and rocky ledges.<sup>25</sup> Moreover, four years later nature again waved its evil wand from Connecticut to Maine to prolong the cold season through the summer months, and thereby interfering with the crops.<sup>26</sup> When upon these hardships, letters from the West arrived,<sup>27</sup> some New Englanders found it impossible to build up an

---

<sup>25</sup> Lewis D. Stilwell, Migration from Vermont (Montpelier, 1943), 124-126. This is volume V in the series on the Growth of Vermont edited by Earle Williams Newton.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., 129; S. G. Goodrich, Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I Have Seen (2 vols., New York, 1856), II, 79.

<sup>27</sup> Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society for the Years 1917-1918 (n.p., 1920), 159.





immunity against emigration.

For those who remained at home, other sources of subsistence had to be sought. Accordingly, sheep raising and dairying were the answer. These developments, requiring larger farms, and a decline in the fertility of the soil had a tendency to diminish the population.<sup>28</sup> Furthermore, the fruits of Western land speculation and frontier banking ripened in the form of the Panic of 1837, which depleted the finances of many.<sup>29</sup> After such an accumulation of trouble, the only bright spot on the horizon which came within the vision of the distressed was the West. Consequently, between 1830 and 1840, a great exodus took place.<sup>30</sup> Since New Englanders settled in northern Indiana during the thirties, one would conclude that the great migration moved beyond New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio.

Because of the heterogeneous population in the Middle Atlantic States, the scenes for the second act of the emigration drama differ somewhat from those of the first act. In the first place, the removal of the United States Bank deposits brought a flood of memorials to Congress in 1834. Inhabitants of Philadelphia stated that the pecuniary distress and increasing misery was confined to no class but extended to all. From Rochester, New York, came the cry that universal distress had been inflicted upon their commercial, mercantile, and manufacturing

---

<sup>28</sup> Stilwell, Migration from Vermont, 157-160.

<sup>29</sup> Lois K. Mathews, The Expansion of New England (Boston, 1909), 269, 237.

<sup>30</sup> Stilwell, Migration from Vermont, 171-196.



interests. Likewise, Otsego, New York, complained that the merchant was unable to collect his debts, the mechanic to find a market for the artifacts of his labor, and the farmer to obtain a fair price for the products of his farm. A lengthy document from Albany, New York, remarked that the state banks and their countless customers stood staring at each other, paralyzed in all their efforts for mutual relief and each party was too occupied with his own problems to have any room even for sympathy with the other.<sup>31</sup> If the number of memorials from the Middle Atlantic States served as a barometer of the suffering endured, the registration of pressure must have been high.

Moreover, by 1835 there was a reduction in the number of men engaged in farming. This may in part be attributed to the fact that the rewards of agricultural products were insufficient in comparison to the cost of labor to attract men to the soil. Another important drawback was the competition of western produce which tended to bring prices down. Likewise, the Erie Canal hampered the progress of agricultural interests because it "exercised a negative influence upon farmers living beyond a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles from it." Furthermore, the younger sons of men engaged in husbandry preferred to work in the cities instead of tilling the soil from early morn until after sundown.<sup>32</sup>

---

<sup>31</sup> Senate Documents, 23 Cong., 1 Sess., Nos. 89, 227, 349, and 388 (serial nos., 239, 240, 241, 242).

<sup>32</sup> William V. Pooley, "The Settlement of Illinois from 1830 to 1850," in the Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, History Series (4 vols., 1903-1918), I, 340-342.





In addition to previously mentioned conditions which discouraged the rural population was the invasion of the Hessian fly in Pennsylvania during 1836. Its work of devastation was not confined to the Keystone State, but extended to many neighboring regions. By June the farmers were plowing up their fields and buying wheat for seed.<sup>33</sup>

Then, too, before the crash of 1837, opposition toward the Holland Land Company in western New York gained momentum. There was a desire on the part of the inhabitants who had not paid for all their land to have the burden of accumulated interest lightened. Consequently, as the financial sting became more painful, discontent also mounted. In February, 1837, a meeting was held at Aurora under the assumed name of "Agrarian Convention." Resolutions were passed by this body and local communities demanding a modification of terms, requested the legislature to interfere, and asked the attorney-general to contest the company's title. In some districts more drastic steps were taken, and the agent of the company soon sensed the bitter feeling which existed. If an attempt was made to take possession of a place where the owner was in arrears, the men gathered on the hillsides with their weapons. Usually the company's representative regarded life more important than duty, and deserted the field.<sup>34</sup>

---

<sup>33</sup> John B. McMaster, A History of the People of the United States (8 vols., New York, 1914), VI, 390.

<sup>34</sup> H. Perry Smith (ed.), History of the City of Buffalo and Erie County (2 vols., Syracuse, New York, 1884), I, 212-13. For a good account of the Holland Purchase see, O. Turner, Pioneer History of the Holland Purchase of Western New York (Buffalo, 1849).



The difficulties noted pertaining to the farmer may have encouraged him to cast about for land where he might improve his lot. If letters arrived from the West or a newspaper carried an account of the potentialities of Ohio or Indiana, he was in a receptive mood to emigrate.

Having presented the problems of the farmer, the laborer and manufacturer also should receive consideration. New York and Philadelphia, two important ports of debarkation, became the haven for many immigrants. As a result, New York's alien population in 1836 exceeded that of the foreign-born in all the Southern States put together.<sup>35</sup> Hence, wages and the standard of living declined which in turn brought on labor disputes.

An outstanding event in this connection was the Flour Riot. By February, 1837, flour was selling for twelve and a half dollars a barrel. This brought unusual hardships to the people in the lower brackets. In Philadelphia the distress of the poor was so great that the clergy were requested to seek assistance from their parishioners to help women who depended on their needle for a living because the prices on the necessities of life went beyond all bounds. Likewise, in New York a public meeting considered the plight of the seamstresses. The most efficient were not able to make more than eight or nine coarse shirts a week for which they might expect a remuneration of from six to twelve and a half

---

<sup>35</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, L, 130-131 (April 23, 1836); Frederick J. Turner, The United States, 1830-1850: The Nation and Its Sections (New York, 1935), 94-96.



cents per shirt. With such wages and flour at twelve dollars a barrel, one could not purchase his daily bread.

Finally, handbills served as wallpaper wherever they could be plastered calling a meeting of the people for February 14, 1837. With the words bread, meat, rent, and fuel properly spaced across the top of the advertisement an attempt was made to call friends of humanity together for the purpose of resisting monopolists and extortioners. On the appointed day five thousand, mostly foreigners, gathered at the City Hall in New York. A speaker addressing another group made the remark that Eli Hart & Co. had fifty-three thousand barrels of flour. The sparks had now been ignited, and soon sacks of wheat and barrels of flour came through the company's windows like apples from a tree on a windy day.

At another meeting held on March 6 of the same year, the speaker indicated that in his opinion only one course remained and that was "to go West in a body, . . . and let the aristocrats build their own houses."<sup>36</sup>

By such incidents as the foregoing both laborer and the manufacturer were effected. Regardless of class, distress entered practically every home at one time or another. Whereupon the opportunities of a land of promise received serious consideration. And so, some of the threads in the variegated fabric of the Middle Atlantic States were torn out to become a part of the Hoosier design.

---

<sup>36</sup> McMaster, A History of the People of the United States, VI, 390-393.





Conditions in the South were equally unfavorable, but varied in degrees from those existent in either the New England or Middle Atlantic States. One of the first disappointments for South Carolina was the defeat of Andrew Jackson in the election of 1824. When, therefore, oil in the form of the "Bill of Abominations" was added in 1828 to smoldering coals, the fire began.<sup>37</sup> Accordingly, on January 23, 1832, South Carolina sent a memorial to Congress setting forth her dilemma. It stated that the merchants of Charleston were either bankrupt or had been driven away, the shipyards were broken up and mechanics in despair. The appearance of the city was a disgrace since grass was growing in the streets and houses falling into ruin. Furthermore, real estate had been reduced to one-third of its value and rents were very low. Moreover, the entire state was suffering because cotton, the main staple, had depreciated so in value that the returns on this product were not sufficient to compensate the planter for his labor. This status they attributed to the tariff.<sup>38</sup>

Nevertheless, South Carolina did not suffer alone regardless of whether it was the tariff or other factors. Because of soil exhaustion, scanty harvests, as well as the low returns on cotton and tobacco, the planters in other Southern States sought a more fertile country to

---

<sup>37</sup> David F. Houston, A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina (New York, 1896), 33, 35, 73. This is volume III of the Harvard Historical Studies.

<sup>38</sup> Congressional Debates, 22 Cong., 1 Sess., 80, 174.



alleviate their problems.<sup>39</sup>

The removal of the deposits from the United States Bank also made an indelible impression upon the South. A memorial from Mocksville, North Carolina, on March 19, 1834, declared that the farmer had "a right to try experiments upon his land, a manufacturer upon his machinery, but the President of these United States" had no prerogative "to try experiments upon the rights of freemen."<sup>40</sup> From Louisville, Kentucky, a document with one thousand signatures stated that if a large invading army had passed triumphantly through their country, it could not have done as much damage to their prosperity "as the late unfortunate measure of the Executive." It continued by remarking that the negative influence exercised upon the citizens of Louisville had been worse than the terrible cholera.<sup>41</sup>

Meanwhile, the Quakers and Moravians were driven from the South because of their dislike for slavery. This institution had "enervating and paralyzing effects" upon the white population. Many crossed the Ohio because they were "too proud to work among slaves and too poor to own a plantation." In a number of counties in Maryland where there was a decided increase of slaves, the white population showed a comparable

---

<sup>39</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, XLIV, 222 (June 1, 1833); XLIX, 63 (October 3, 1835), 293 (January 3, 1836), LII, 131 (April 29, 1837).

<sup>40</sup> Senate Documents, 23 Cong., 1 Sess., No. 233 (serial no. 240).

<sup>41</sup> Congressional Debates, 23 Cong., 1 Sess., 719.





decrease.<sup>42</sup> The man of moderate means, therefore, preferred a region where slavery did not exist.

Whatever may have been the cause, Southerners left their native soil to begin anew elsewhere. Although northern Indiana had a small population from the South, in other sections of the state an imprint was made that even time may never be able to erase.

The Buckeyes and Folverines also crossed the line into Indiana. In many cases, the parents who were natives of another region may have used Ohio or Michigan as a steppingstone for the Hoosier State.

For the final act of the emigration drama, the scenes will transpire on foreign soils. While numerous factors influenced men and women to leave their native soil, overpopulation, due to an excessive birth rate; the prospect of ameliorating their position; anticipation of political and religious freedom; increased facilities for communication; efforts of public institutions and private agencies of the new country to attract foreigners; a reduction in the use of small hand industries in competition with the new factory system; dread of destitution; and success of earlier settlers were among the more general causes.<sup>43</sup>

Some British subjects migrated to America due to imperfections

---

<sup>42</sup> Frederick J. Turner, The Frontier in American History (New York, 1920), 224; Niles' Weekly Register, XII, 132 (October 27, 1821), XLIV, 411 (August 17, 1833); Logan Esarey, "Internal Improvements in Early Indiana," in Indiana Historical Society Publications (Indianapolis, 1895- ), V (1915), 51.

<sup>43</sup> Emile Levasseur, "Emigration in the Nineteenth Century," in House Executive Documents, 49 Cong., 2 Sess., No. 157 (serial no. 2433), 720-734; Albert B. Faust, The German Element in the United States (2 vols., Boston, 1909), I, 534.



of surveys and difficulties encountered in acquiring a clear title to land.<sup>44</sup> Hence, security was desirable before making investments.

On December 5, 1826, Lord A. Hamilton presented a petition from the weavers of Glasgow and County of Lanark in the House of Commons for permission to emigrate as a society. The plea stated that they worked from fourteen to sixteen hours a day and at the end of the week received only five or six shillings and some even less. Moreover, they did not have decent clothing, and consequently were not able to attend church services. They were of the opinion, it might be easier to leave as a group, and thereby avoid the heartaches caused by separation from friends, their native land, and early associations of life. While Lord Hamilton felt such an arrangement might be feasible in some respects, it could not be granted. Two days later Sir James Graham suggested that a grant of public money should be authorized in order to prevent this group from emigrating. John Bennett endorsed this proposal and added that the waste land in England should be put under cultivation rather than send the population abroad.<sup>45</sup> At least, the petition provided food for thought.

Distress was not confined to the weavers of Glasgow. The Sheffield Courant carried an account that the suffering was so great on the borders of Derbyshire and Staffordshire that emigration to

---

<sup>44</sup> Edith Abbott, Historical Aspects of the Immigration Problem: Select Documents (Chicago, 1926), 277.

<sup>45</sup> Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, New Series, XVI, 227-229, 299-302.



America had become a craze.<sup>46</sup> They must have operated on the theory that there was nothing to lose.

A similar situation faced the Irish in 1840, as the average laborer earned only three shillings per week.<sup>47</sup> Many respectable and solvent farmers, mainly Protestants, in 1842 took issue with Sir Robert Peel for the change in the corn laws, and declared now their agricultural interests would be ruined, so it might be advisable to migrate to the United States before the storm broke.<sup>48</sup> Five years later one of the greatest periods of misery descended upon the Irish due to the failure of the potato crop. Mobs of starved and almost naked women came to the poorhouses and begged for soup tickets. At Cladagh the fishermen pledged the implements of their vocation for a crust of bread. Besides, the dead were scattered around in such numbers that it gave the appearance of a battleground.<sup>49</sup>

Before the Catholic Emancipation Bill was enacted in 1829, Irish left for the sake of religious freedom. Just at the time when the bill was up for consideration, a vessel was scheduled to sail from Dublin for America with approximately three hundred passengers. Before the

---

<sup>46</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, XXXVIII, 296 (June 12, 1830).

<sup>47</sup> Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, Third Series, LIV, 838.

<sup>48</sup> Niles' National Register (Washington, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, 1837-1849), LXII, 400 (August 20, 1842).

<sup>49</sup> Abbott, Historical Aspects of the Immigration Problem, 116-117; Transactions of Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends During 1846-7 in Ireland (n.p., n.d.).





appointed hour of departure some English newspapers carrying an account about the passage of the bill were thrown on board. The news spread like fire and created much happiness. Some were so overjoyed that they requested the captain to put them ashore and gladly forfeited their transportation fee in order to return to the scenes of their early life.<sup>50</sup> This is an indication of how important some issues were and what an effect it had upon the people.

Clouds of discontent, however, were also scattered over the continent. This is noticeable in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars which were followed by famine, sickness, and severe winters. Then in 1825, the Rhine went on a rampage and that together with scanty harvests and another severe winter produced a pill of agony too large for some to swallow. Misery, however, had not climbed the full length of the ladder, so in 1846-1847, it took for its victim the unattractive potato.<sup>51</sup> This in turn meant that many homes would be deprived of their mainstay for the table.

Nevertheless, nothing irritated some Germans more than compulsory military training. The rich regarded it as an inconvenience and the poor as a painful duty. The young man who had a position as a clerk or workman

---

<sup>50</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, XXXVI, 317 (July 11, 1829).

<sup>51</sup> Franz Löher, Geschichte und Zustände der Deutschen in Amerika (Cincinnati, Ohio, 1847), 251-255; Frederick J. Turner, "German Immigration into the United States," Chicago Record-Herald, September 4, 1901; Faust, The German Element in the United States, I, 535; Marcus L. Hansen, The Atlantic Migration, 1607-1860 (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1945), 86.



frequently lost it because the call for military training came at a time when it interfered with the schedule of his employer. As a rule, the young farmer was summoned in the midst of the harvest season, and his absence might mean the failure of a crop.<sup>52</sup> America, therefore, held out hopes for the young men.

Along the borders of the Baltic, however, were numerous old Lutheran subjects who preferred the good old orthodox doctrines instead of the modern philosophy of Berlin, and, therefore, emigrated to America. Some of these men possessed large fortunes among whom were old German noblemen whose pedigree dated back to the thirteenth century. While some sought religious freedom on strange shores, others left their native country to enjoy political autonomy.<sup>53</sup> Such independence was possible in the United States.

But, it is probable that when discontent and hardship entered the door, letters from America which contained glowing accounts of vegetation and the low price of fertile land<sup>54</sup> served as a star to lead the despondent to a domain of milk and honey.

---

<sup>52</sup> House Executive Documents, 49 Cong., 2 Sess., No. 157, p. 152; Jeremiah Jenks and W. Jett Lauck, The Immigration Problem (New York, 1913), 14; Turner, "German Immigration into the United States," Chicago Record-Herald, September 4, 1901.

<sup>53</sup> Miles' National Register, LXIV, 256 (June 17, 1843); Miles' Weekly Register, 63 (September 29, 1832).

<sup>54</sup> Abbott, Historical Aspects of the Immigration Problem, 37-40; Donald F. Curnony (ed.), "Letter Written by Mr. Johann Wolfgang Schreyer," Indiana Magazine of History (Bloomington, 1905- ), XI (1914), 283-306.





Despite the causes, no attempt has been made to list all of them but merely to give a few illustrations of why men, women, and children came from foreign countries. Yet, they built a structure with mortar carefully prepared and each brick meticulously laid which still stands as a living monument in the form of art, literature, music, education, political institutions, and ways of life.

Since northern Indiana became the choice of people from native and foreign climes, the causes for migration must have exercised a greater influence over them than such disadvantages as may have existed in the Hoosier State.



## CHAPTER II

### THE ROUTE TO NORTHERN INDIANA

Upon reaching the decision to emigrate, various matters had to be considered. If the destination had been agreed upon, information relative to routes leading in that direction had to be obtained. For some, however, it was not that simple, especially if they owned property. There was the question whether to sell it or try to locate a good tenant. The latter might have its advantages if the new home proved to be a disappointment and there was a desire later to return to the scenes of early life. On the other hand, a sale might be preferable in order to supplement the family purse. Then, too, it was not possible to move all the household furnishings and some disposition had to be made of what could not be taken along.

Having completed all arrangements, the emigrant was then ready to start on the long trek for the land of hope and glory. The Yankee had a number of choices with respect to routes. The most northern thoroughfare, the New State Road, went south of Oneida Lake from Utica to Fort Niagara. Probably the main highway, however, was the Ontario and Genesee Road which followed the northern end of lakes Cayuga and Seneca through Geneva and Batavia to Buffalo. The third artery, the Lake Erie Turnpike, went by way of Ithaca along the southern end of lakes Cayuga and Seneca. There was a continuation of this route through a small portion of northwestern Pennsylvania, across Ohio into Indiana. In the latter state it must have been what was known as the Vistula



Road.<sup>1</sup> In the case of the first two highways, the traveler could take the boat at Buffalo to Detroit and then follow the Great Sauk Trail to La Porte or Valparaiso, Indiana.<sup>2</sup> After 1825, a fourth way was used by taking the steamboat to Albany, from there proceed on the Erie Canal to Buffalo, then by boat to Cleveland and Detroit, and from the latter city continue either by following the Great Sauk Trail or going down the Detroit River by boat along the western shores of Lake Erie to Maumee Bay and then by land continue on the Vistula Road or by water up the Maumee River. The completion of the Wabash and Erie Canal from Lafayette to Lake Erie afforded another possibility from Detroit to Indiana after 1843.<sup>3</sup> One account predicted that it would be possible to reach Logansport, Indiana, by way of the canal from Boston or New York in five days.<sup>4</sup> Inhabitants from the Empire State may have used these routes.<sup>5</sup> Yet, the particular way followed depended on the location of the emigrant.

---

<sup>1</sup> Laws of the State of Indiana, 1832-1833, pp. 201-202. Vistula was located on Maumee Bay. This settlement and that of Port Lawrence merged and formed the present city of Toledo, which was incorporated in 1836. Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Ohio (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1902), II, 148-149.

<sup>2</sup> Harry L. Spooner, "The Other End of the Great Sauk Trail," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society (Springfield, 1903- ), XXIX (1936-1937), 121.

<sup>3</sup> Esarey, "Internal Improvements in Early Indiana," Indiana Historical Society Publications, V, 130.

<sup>4</sup> Niles' National Register, LXIII, 352 (January 28, 1843).

<sup>5</sup> Archer B. Hulbert, Historic Highways of America (16 vols.,





Both Buffalo and Detroit were important centers for the immigrant traffic. This is demonstrated by the fact that in 1834 approximately eighty thousand people left the former city by water for the West, and eleven years later the number was 97,736.<sup>6</sup> Moreover, immigrants poured into Michigan as thick as hops. Furthermore, the public houses in Detroit were filled to capacity, and always had a long list of reservations.<sup>7</sup> Probably the manner in which these two cities handled their transportation as well as their location accounted for the popularity which they achieved.

Several thoroughfares emanated from the Keystone State. First, one might go from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh on the Pennsylvania Turnpike or Forbes' Road then down the Ohio to the Wabash and continue by water on that stream to northern Indiana. If the journey was made by land, it was possible also to start at Philadelphia proceed to Cumberland, Maryland, where a route came in from Baltimore, and then follow the National Road to Indiana. At Richmond, Quaker's Trace<sup>8</sup> might guide the

---

Cleveland, Ohio, 1902-1905), XII (1904), 95-142, see especially the map on pages 123-124 showing the roads; W. E. Henry, "Some Elements of Indiana's Population," in Indiana Historical Society Publications, IV, 391-392; Lois K. Mathews, "The Erie Canal and the Settlement of the West," in Buffalo Historical Society Publications (Buffalo, New York, 1879- ), XIV (1910), 189-203.

<sup>6</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, XLVIII, 234 (June 6, 1835); James R. Albach (pub.), Annals of the West (Pittsburgh, 1856), 958.

<sup>7</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, XLVIII, 238 (June 6, 1835).

<sup>8</sup> E. Tucker, History of Randolph County, Indiana (Chicago, 1882),



newcomer into the Fort Wayne area. If the journey continued to Indianapolis, the Michigan Road<sup>9</sup> could then be used to northern Indiana.<sup>10</sup> It was also possible to take the latter road from Madison on the Ohio River to Indianapolis.

The National Road was a popular highway in 1839 since it was "literally blocked" with wagons. According to the Cleveland Herald enough people had passed over it to form another state if they had all located in one place.<sup>11</sup> It was possibly the main highway for emigrants from Pennsylvania and Ohio as well as Baltimore.

Another route had its origin in Philadelphia and at Harper's Ferry, Maryland, linked with a road from Baltimore, and then followed between the walls of the Appalachian and Blue Ridge mountains to Fort Chissel, where it united with a highway from Richmond. At the block-house in the Holston Valley near Abingdon, Virginia, it joined the Wilderness Road and proceeded westwardly to Cumberland Gap. At this point it changed its course to the northwest toward the Falls of the

---

61-62. Work on this route was begun by the settlers of Richmond in 1817. In the vicinity of Fort Wayne, it was also known as Robinson's Trace. Wallace A. Brice, History of Fort Wayne (Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1863), 296.

<sup>9</sup> General Prather, "The Struggle for the Michigan Road," and "The Construction of the Michigan Road, 1830-1840," in the Indiana Magazine of History, XXXIX (1943), 1-25; XL (1944), 243-279.

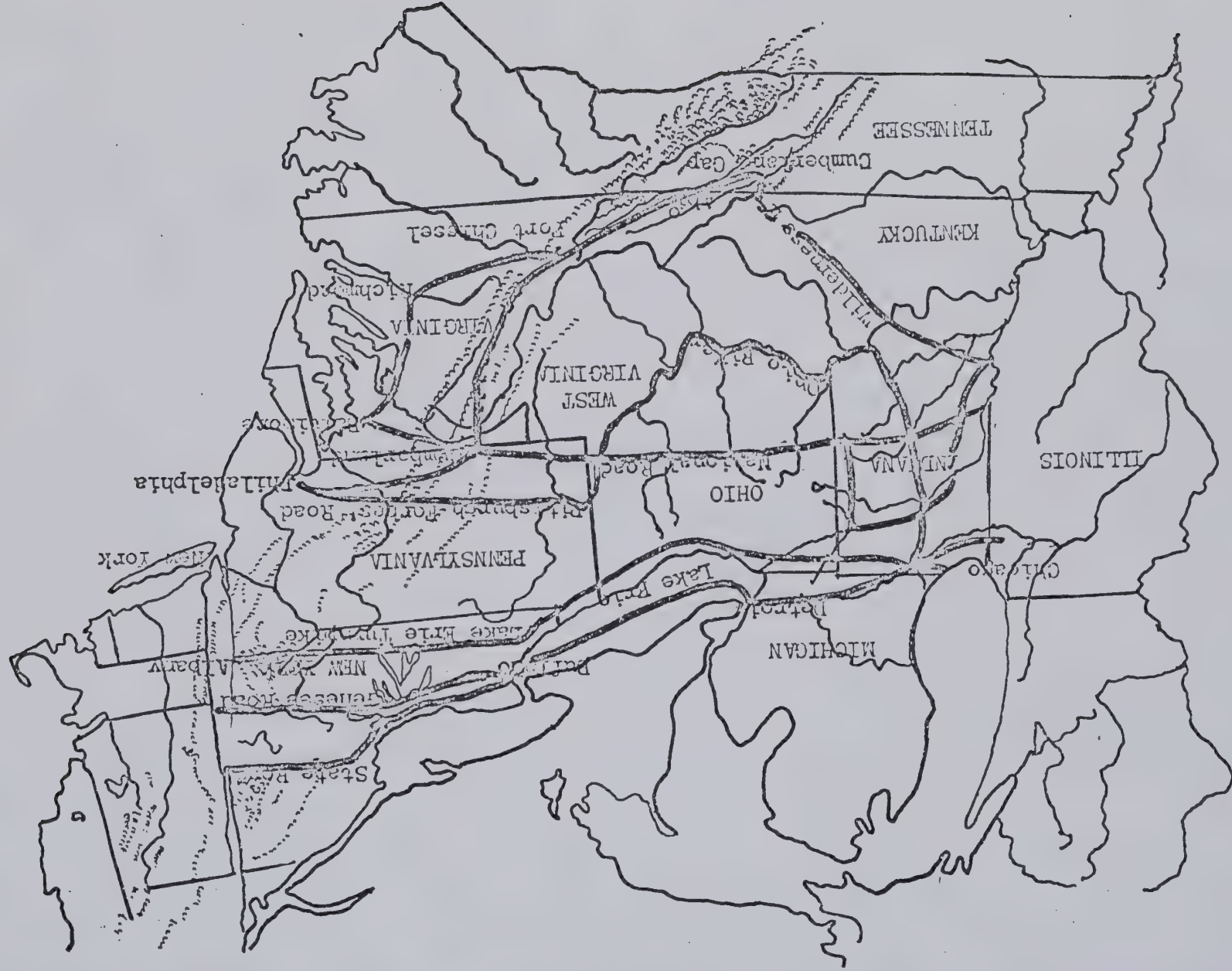
<sup>10</sup> For an account of the National or Cumberland Road, see Hulbert, Historic Highways of America, X (1904).

<sup>11</sup> Niles' National Register, LVII, 224 (November 30, 1839).





MAP SHOWING POSSIBLE ROUTES INTO INDIANA





Ohio, from whence the traveler could pass through Indiana to Vincennes.<sup>12</sup> The latter part of the route was known as Buffalo Trace.<sup>13</sup> From Vincennes to Fort Wayne, Thorntown Trace served as a connecting link between southern and northern Indiana. Isaac McCoy followed this path in 1820.<sup>14</sup> The Wilderness Trace, National Road, and the Ohio River served as the main trails for the people from the Southern States who migrated to Indiana.

Nevertheless, another entrance could be made into the Hoosier State from the South by way of the Mississippi River. This might be the more desirable for those who preferred an all water route.

Only the more important ways to northern Indiana have been noted. Yet, several emanated from foreign countries such as Liverpool and Bremen who guided the emigrant across the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of Quebec, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New Orleans. Upon his arrival in the United States one of the routes already mentioned may have been used to Indiana.

---

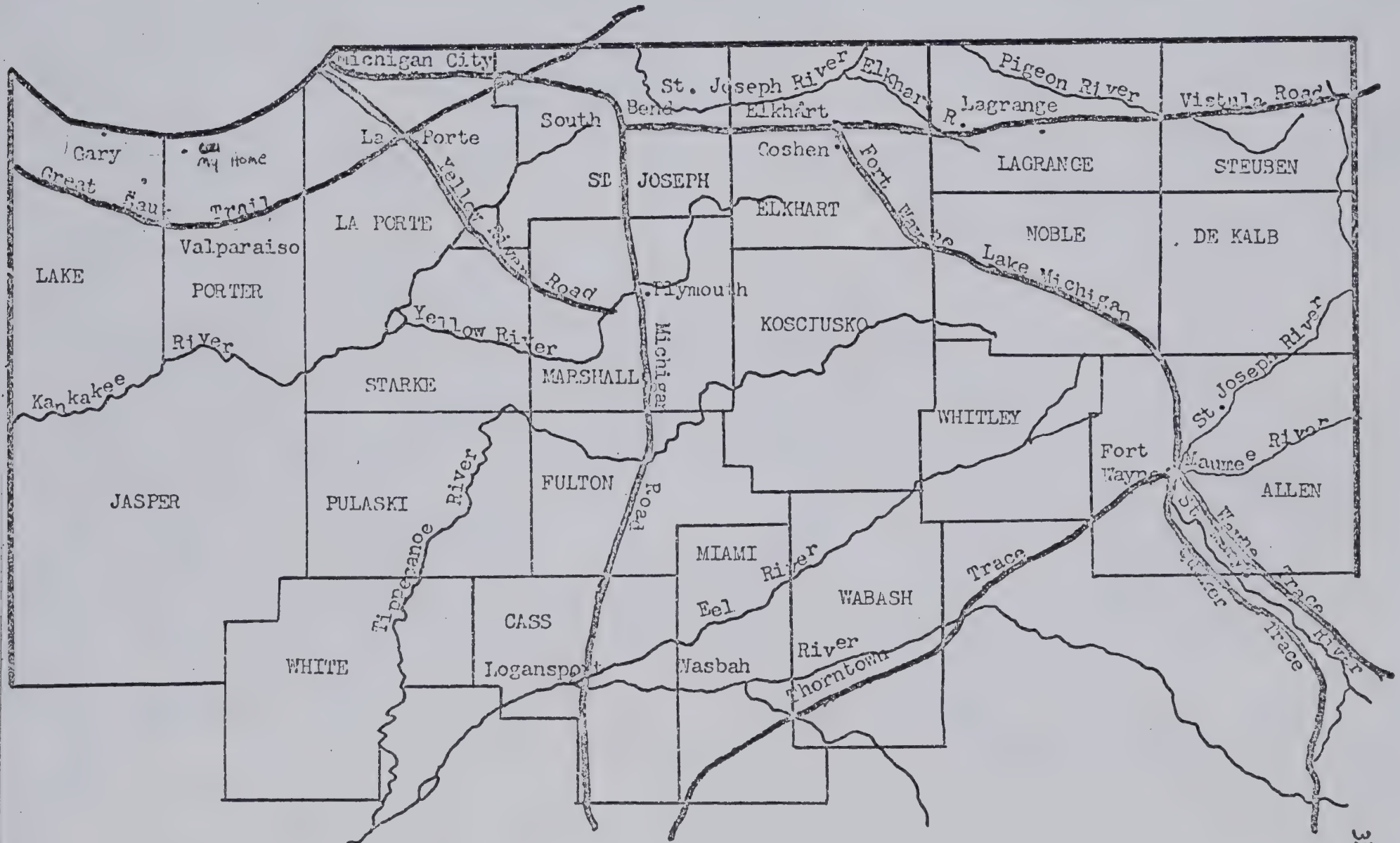
<sup>12</sup> Hulbert, Historic Highways to America, VI (1903); Wm. Allen Pusey, The Wilderness Road to Kentucky (New York, 1921); and Thomas Speed, The Wilderness Road (Louisville, Kentucky, 1886). This is volume II of the Filson Club Publications.

<sup>13</sup> It was also referred to as Vincennes Trace, Louisville Trace, Old Indian Trail, Clarksville Trace, Trace of the Falls, Mud Hole Trace, Governor's Trace, Kentucky Road, Harrison's Road, or "Lan-an-zo-ki-mi-wi." For an account of the trace, see George R. Wilson and Gayle Thornbrough, "The Buffalo Trace," in Indiana Historical Society Publications, XV (1946).

<sup>14</sup> Isaac McCoy, History of Baptist Indian Missions (Washington, 1840), 71-75.



MAP OF NORTHERN INDIANA SHOWING SOME EARLY ROADS, RIVERS, AND A FEW TOWNS







Upon the completion of all business transactions relative to both real and personal property and such other matters as his country may have required, the alien was in a position to obtain the passport. Since some were not acquainted with the procedure for their conveyance and anxious to reach the land of plenty, they entrusted this phase of affairs to a representative of a transport company. Hence, the agent would obtain the passport, make entries for the baggage, and often register the emigrant at the customhouse for a trade which according to existing laws disqualified him from going abroad. Another person would then be procured to pass the examination, for which assistance actual or fictitious, a high fee was demanded. The traveler under the impression that nothing further stood in the way started for the port of embarkation. Upon his arrival the captain might inform him that he would not honor the certificate of passage nor be bound by any promises which the agent had made. If, however, he was fortunate enough to be able to board the vessel, the remainder of the journey was not assured. As an illustration the case of the "Caledonia" may be cited. Shortly before the hour of departure, the tidesurveyor compared the muster roll with the passengers aboard only to discover that the number far exceeded the limitations of the law. Consequently, the surplus were placed on shore even though they had paid the broker the stipulated price. Because of the expense involved, lawsuits were not resorted to, and in some instances an individual had spent his



small earnings.<sup>15</sup> The savings were gone and the Atlantic Ocean had not been crossed.

Moreover, those who remained on board were visited from time to time by the handmaiden of discomfort bustling from deck to deck during the ocean voyage. This is substantiated by an account of the "Thomas Galston" which sailed from Londonderry in 1834. With approximately five hundred passengers and an insufficient supply of water and provisions, the nine-weeks' journey was undertaken. Besides, there were two tiers of berths on either side of the vessel and one row down the center leaving a path of about three feet. Human beings were packed in the berths like sardines in a can, the only difference being that the latter had some oil for their preservation. One berth accommodated a man, his wife, his sister and five children, another six full grown, young women, and an adjoining one eight men. These crowded conditions compelled the passengers to eat their victuals in the berths.

In order not to be surpassed by her sisters, the handmaiden of sickness now assumed the leading role, and by the time the craft reached its destination, she had acquired victims for the cholera hospital in Montreal.<sup>16</sup> In some instances, this was the only abode for the alien in the New World.

---

<sup>15</sup> Edith Abbott, Immigration: Select Documents and Case Records (Chicago, 1924), 26, 15-16.

<sup>16</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, XLVII, 55-56 (September 27, 1834).





While the situation was similar on the early emigrant ships, it also varied by degrees in the tricks used. On some vessels the passengers were handled like cargo and deposited on an island to perish in a strange land, although the transportation fee had been paid in full.<sup>17</sup> Others, however, were induced to take a ship bound for Baltimore or Virginia when the actual destination was Boston or Montreal, thereby taking them hundreds or even a thousand miles out of the way.<sup>18</sup> There was enough confusion for the stranger without being directed to the wrong port of debarkation.

Occasionally the reverse took place and the emigrants were responsible for a change in the course of the vessel. Such an episode was the fate of the British ship, "Mary Ann," whose two hundred and four passengers refused to land at St. John, New Brunswick. Instead the fifty-day journey terminated at Boston.<sup>19</sup> This, however, may be regarded as unusual rather than a common occurrence.

Another incident of quite a different nature from those thus far mentioned labeled the American ship, "General Wayne." About a fortnight after the vessel sailed from Tönning, Germany, it stopped at an English harbor near Portsmouth for four weeks. British recruiting officers boarded the craft in order to enlist men for the army. Ten took

---

<sup>17</sup> Ibid., XIV, 117 (April 11, 1818).

<sup>18</sup> Abbott, Immigration, 16.

<sup>19</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, XIII, 143 (October 25, 1817).



advantage of the opportunity since they were told those who remained on the ship would starve before they reached America. On the last day the officers made the third and final attempt for recruits. Four or five passengers were summoned and in the presence of the captain told they must be soldiers. When the men refused because they wanted to settle in America, the captain ordered one to be flogged.<sup>20</sup> Not only starvation faced the early traveler, but cruel treatment was meted out to him.

Meanwhile, diseases were constant visitors on the ships, and the ocean engulfed many bodies. Henry Davis, master of the bark, "Mary of Cork," arrived at Grosse Island near Quebec on May 18, 1834, with three hundred passengers of whom forty had contracted either the measles or typhoid fever. The afflicted were immediately placed in a hospital, and the remainder landed while the vessel was cleaned and fumigated. Three days later two hundred and fifty passengers were sent back on the bark to share eleven beds. Some, therefore, slept on planks without any covering except the clothing they wore, which was a necessity to prevent the boards from cutting their hips.<sup>21</sup> This illustrates that those who sought a new home were denied the ordinary comforts of life.

It is likely that few anticipated such hardships as were

---

<sup>20</sup> Abbott, Immigration, 12.

<sup>21</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, XLVI, 368 (July 26, 1834).



indicated, or the journey might never have been undertaken. Once in America and if interested in the West, routes into the interior were investigated. As a result, the foreign-born and native-born sometimes traveled the same highways to northern Indiana.

Modes of travel, however, varied as much as the temperature from Maine to Florida. Numerous families as well as young men started out on foot. This was, of course, the most economical method and since some were practically destitute, there was no choice. In some instances the man was placed in the shaft and harnessed with a collar and traces to draw the light wagon. The remainder of the family depending on their strength, pulled with ropes fastened to the vehicle.<sup>22</sup> Others on foot dragged along a hand wagon loaded with a few household belongings. Now and then the mother and baby were given a ride.<sup>23</sup> Occasionally a solitary pedestrian could be seen trudging along with his oaken staff, bottle, and knapsack.<sup>24</sup> No doubt, the worldly possessions of those who traveled in this fashion were few, but their enthusiasm for the new land was just as great as those who had been blessed more richly with the things of material significance.

Another mode of travel was by horseback, especially popular

---

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., XXII, 320 (July 13, 1822); Stilwell, Migration from Vermont, 112.

<sup>23</sup> Goodrich, Recollections of a Lifetime, II, 80.

<sup>24</sup> James Hall, Letters from the West (London, 1828), 310.





among unattached young men who dotted the roads from east to west. This means of transportation was used by John B. Niles, a native of the Green Mountain State and a graduate of Dartmouth, to La Porte in 1833.<sup>25</sup> Only the most necessary items were taken along if this method was followed.

If the popularity of a conveyance may be measured by the number seen on the highways, then the wagon had a conspicuous place during the first part of the nineteenth century. It varied as much in size and shape as those who used it. Probably the sturdiest one was the American Conestoga wagon which carried from three to four tons over the rough roads to the West.<sup>26</sup> Not every family could afford this "land ship," and consequently all types lined the thoroughfares in every possible condition. It was not unusual to find one with a broken axle or wheel after bouncing over a trace, or even to see the remains of one which had plunged down the hillside. Since most trails were only wide enough for one carriage and went along the ridges like a serpent, accidents were common. If two carriages met on a hill, one would need to retreat which was a dangerous undertaking. To avoid this inconvenience, it became necessary to blow a horn or send a messenger ahead before ascending

---

<sup>25</sup> A Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men of the State of Indiana (2 vols., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1830), II, District 13, p. 46; Niles' Weekly Register, XIII, 224 (November 29, 1817).

<sup>26</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, XIII, 224 (November 29, 1817); XXIX, 165 (November 12, 1825); XLVII, 133 (November 1, 1834).



or descending a high elevation. At times ropes were attached to each side of the wagon before the incline was attempted and members of the family helped the horses pull the loaded vehicle.<sup>27</sup> It is possible that many unexpected problems loomed up as the journey proceeded.

Every covered wagon provided a different subject for the canvas of an artist. A picturesque scene was presented by one family consisting of a father, mother, and ten small children on their way from Connecticut to the West. Under the cover of their wagon were kettles, gridirons, featherbeds, crockery, the family Bible, Watts's Psalms and Hymns, and Webster's Spelling Book.<sup>28</sup> Those were their personal and household effects from which they could not bear to be separated. Another New England family of two appeared just as interesting with their plow, bed, barrel of salt meat, Bible, a good supply of tea and molasses, and an ax on the shoulders of the man.<sup>29</sup> This might have been a good motive for a silhouette, with the setting sun for background.

An unusual conveyance from New England in the emigration stream resembled a two-story house on wheels, drawn by six horses, and containing three families of twenty-nine persons.<sup>30</sup> A larger number of related

---

<sup>27</sup> Timothy Flint, Recollections of the Last Ten Years (Boston, 1826), 8; Goodrich, Recollections of a Lifetime, II, 80; Henry B. Fearon, Sketches of America (3d ed. London, 1819), 189.

<sup>28</sup> Goodrich, Recollections of a Lifetime, II, 79.

<sup>29</sup> Michael Chevalier, Society, Manners and Politics in the United States (Boston, 1839), 112.

<sup>30</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, XVI, 416 (August 14, 1819).





or unrelated people in a party may have been desirable in order to avoid the pangs of homesickness.

In some cases one family would need more than one wagon to take along as many household furnishings and farm implements as possible. It required practically an entire day to load the vehicles. When the journey began, the wagons led the way followed by the livestock which occasionally wandered from the beaten path into a field or woods.<sup>31</sup> For those in charge of the stock, the day was never too short.

While the families from New England became a part of a caravan in the westward movement, those from the Southern States frequently formed a cavalcade of their own which filled the road for approximately a mile. There might be nine sturdy, commodious wagons, of which a few were probably equipped with a movable kitchen, carrying from two to three tons, and so loaded that the mistress and children sauntered along. These Southern ships were harnessed with four or six horses; each wagon was followed by about a hundred cattle, many hogs, horses, and sheep, and from three or four to twenty slaves. An assortment of bells on the collar or elsewhere on the horses, announced the approach of the train. Out on the open spaces time was taken out to prepare meals. Then at night, the master and his family slept in tents, and the slaves rested their weary bones in the wagons.<sup>32</sup> The New Englander, however,

---

<sup>31</sup> William C. Howells, Recollections of Life in Ohio, from 1813 to 1840 (Cincinnati, 1895), 85-87.

<sup>32</sup> Timothy Flint, A Condensed Geography and History of the Western



stayed at a tavern and there enjoyed the evening meal and breakfast<sup>33</sup> in more comfort than was possible on the prairie or near a woods.

Although the native population provided a variety of scenes as they traveled across the country by land, the foreign element added a few colors without which the picture would have been incomplete. Some arrived in their national costumes, probably fringed coats or colorful headdresses, which were as much of a curiosity as their wagons, plows, and other farming implements. Furthermore, the strange physiognomy of some foreigners frequently excited the native population.<sup>34</sup> Besides, if the carriage was filled to capacity, the master rode on the horse smoking his pipe, and the wife and children walked.<sup>35</sup> Moreover, the wagon constructed in Europe often was not strong enough to withstand the journey over rocks, tree stumps, and other obstacles in the road. It might then be abandoned for an American Conestoga with its blue body and red wheels.<sup>36</sup> For those able to afford this land ship, the trek must have taken on new vigor. Despite the outward appearance, manners,

---

States (2 vols., Cincinnati, Ohio, 182), II, 354; Timothy Flint, The History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley (2 volumes in one, Cincinnati, 1832), I, 154-155.

<sup>33</sup> Flint, A Condensed Geography and History of the Western States, II, 351.

<sup>34</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, XXIV, 21 (September 6, 1832); Niles' National Register, LXIV, 312 (July 15, 1843).

<sup>35</sup> Flint, Recollections of the Last Ten Years, 10.

<sup>36</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, XLVII, 133 (November 1, 1834); Faust, The German Element in the United States, I, 135.



and conveyance of the foreigner which may have been eccentric, yet, he possessed something not visible to the naked eye that made a mark on the credit side of the American ledger.

In addition to the wagon, the stagecoach was also used in the early days. Drawn by four horses, it provided transportation for nine passengers on three parallel seats cushioned with sheepskin. A low compartment behind the body of the coach called a boot contained the trunks and mail. Since the stage stopped at every post office along the road, the occupants had an opportunity to rest a little after bouncing over rocks and other obstructions in dry weather or going through mud and mire during the rainy season. About every twenty miles the horses were changed and fresh ones substituted.<sup>36</sup> While this may have been fairly satisfactory for a single person who had few belongings or a small family who took only their clothes, for large families who wanted to take household furnishings, unless they were transported by some other means, and all ride on the same coach, it was hardly adequate.

No account of westward expansion, however, would be complete without mentioning the railroad. In 1838, one operated out of Albany, New York, that brought emigrants West. The cars of this particular line resembled stagecoach bodies which were drawn by horses out of

---

<sup>36</sup> John F. Hinman, "My First Journey to Michigan, with other Reminiscences," in Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society Collections (40 vols., Lansing, 1874-1929), XIV (1908), 564.





Albany, and then an engine was connected. Engineers were exposed to all sorts of weather which might impair their health. Accordingly, the man who filled this post had to be the picture of health. Moreover, the ticket collector was in a dangerous position when he collected the fares. To perform his duty, he was required to walk on a passageway about six inches in width along the outside of the coach and support himself with one hand on the railing around the top of the car. Occasionally when the train descended from an elevation, the man on this job would lose his balance and tumble down the hillside never to see the light of the world again.<sup>37</sup> Even with its drawbacks, the early railroad made a contribution in settling the interior.

Equally important in populating the West was transportation by water. Among the early conveyances was the keelboat, a long sharp vessel which drew very little water. When it was loaded, the hull was practically immersed. The deck or roof was approximately six feet high and covered on all sides as a protection against inclement weather. This left a passage of about a foot in width, called the running board, along the gunwale and a little space at the stem and stern. From eight to twelve oars were placed at the bow and only used in descending the river. When these were used the boat propelled from two to three miles an hour faster than the current which had an average velocity of around three hours. It was possible to travel a hundred miles in twenty-four

---

<sup>37</sup> Ibid., XIV, 564-565.



hours. In going up stream poles were used to propel the boat, and the passage was extremely wearisome, averaging only ten or twenty miles a day.<sup>38</sup> Notwithstanding the fact that the keelboat was slow, it played no small part in bringing people to the interior.

Another river conveyance was the flatboat or broadhorn. It was a mere raft with sides and a roof but more spacious and comfortable than the keelboat if it was well built and tight. An immense oar was placed on the roof on each side near the bow and another at the stern. Since the flat may be permitted to float with the current, the oars were used only to direct the course. Because of the size of this craft the family household furnishings as well as horses, hogs, cattle, sheep and fowl could be brought on one boat. Some contained apartments equipped with chairs, beds, tables, and stoves.<sup>39</sup> Now and then several families built or purchased a flatboat in partnership. By means of a book, such as the Ohio Pilot, they attempted to study the mysteries of navigation.<sup>40</sup> Whether they mastered all the rules and regulations is not known.

The river journey was tedious and those who employed an experienced boatman were not only piloted down the stream but frequently entertained with river melldies. James Hall stated that they were sung

---

<sup>38</sup> Hall, Letters from the West, 323.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid., 324; Flint, Recollections of the Last Ten Years, 13.

<sup>40</sup> Flint, The History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley, I, 185.





with a great deal of feeling. Two may illustrate what they were like.

Oh! its love was the 'casion of my downfall,  
I wish I had'n't never lov'd none at all!  
Oh! its love was the 'casion of my miseree;  
Now I am bound, but once I was free!

Some rows up, but we rows down,  
All the way to Shawnee town,  
Pull away--pull away!<sup>41</sup>

While the flatboat only went down stream, it was popular on the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Indiana and transported many who settled in the Hoosier State.

A third means of transportation by water was the steamboat. It was possibly as popular on the rivers and lakes as the wagon on land. There was a slight difference in the arrangement between the eastern and western boats, and the wood used for the interior finishings. As a rule, the former had no cabins above deck and used mahogany whereas the western boats utilized curled maple<sup>42</sup> and other beautiful woods of that region. A large vessel was a magnificent sight to behold for that day. On its decks were men and women from all walks of life and corners of the world, each indulging in his peculiar form of entertainment which in turn stretched the nerves of another to the limit.

Moreover, the distribution of the passengers on the craft hinged

---

<sup>41</sup> Hall, Letters from the West, 93-94.

<sup>42</sup> This wood was a light reddish brown with an irregular or twisted grain of the Sugar Maple (Acer Saccharum Marshall), Nathaniel L. Britton, North American Trees (New York, 1908), 650.



on their financial status. As an example, those of means might prefer a cabin for a fee of eight dollars from Buffalo to Detroit, and the man or woman who had to count pennies probably chose deck passage for the same route at four dollars. During the summer a family of five or six with a wagon load of furniture might go on deck for twenty dollars. The price apparently was considered reasonable for that day because the vessels on Lake Erie were loaded to capacity.<sup>43</sup>

Conditions on some of the early steamboats, however, did not always encourage business. Men and women slept on the deck without a mattress or covering, and did not bother to wash the next morning. Consequently, their appearance at the breakfast table was repulsive to other passengers. Besides, the jug passed around freely and some became inebriated. Furthermore, the boards of the berths on some boats did not always support the occupant. Occasionally, a man in an upper berth fell on the passenger in the berth below, which produced exuberant screams from both.<sup>44</sup> The action thereafter resembled a comic opera, although it was a serious incident for the participants. Such happenings probably rounded the corners in the road of life for some who went into the interior.

---

<sup>43</sup> Niles' Weekly Register, XXVIII, 161-162 (May 14, 1825); XXXVI, 302 (July 4, 1829); XLVIII, 398 (August 8, 1835); L, 234 (June 4, 1836); [Robert Baird], View of the Valley of the Mississippi (Philadelphia, 1834), 335-352.

<sup>44</sup> J. S. Buckingham, The Eastern and Western States of America (3 vols., London, n.d.), III, 210-211.



All the routes enumerated and others as well as the conveyances mentioned may have been used by the early settlers of northern Indiana.

Jared L. Burdick went from Windham County, Vermont, to Troy, New York, then to Buffalo, where he took passage on a boat to Detroit. At the latter city he bought an ox team and continued by land to Indiana.<sup>45</sup>

Another New Englander, Barton Collins, sent his household furnishings, implements, and sundry goods by water to Detroit. The family, however, went with their team to Buffalo, there took a boat for Detroit, and proceeded by land through Coldwater, Michigan, to Indiana.<sup>46</sup> Since they both settled in Steuben County, their routes were similar.

Nevertheless, a more detailed account comes from the pen of a Bavarian, Johann Wolfgang Schreyer, who with his family emigrated in 1842. During the seven-week ocean voyage, they experienced many terrible storms. Once in America, they made no attempt to rush to the interior, but spent four days in New York. Then they boarded a steamboat and sailed up the Hudson to Albany, where they transferred to a canalboat and proceeded on the Erie Canal to Buffalo. From there the trip continued by water to Cleveland, thence to Massillon, Ohio. In the party was a young man and his sister from Erlangen, Germany, who had been in America for about a year and had joined the Schreyer family in New York.

---

<sup>45</sup> Inter-State Publishing Co., History of Steuben County, Indiana (Chicago, 1885), 557-558. The term "ox team" for a New Englander meant a yoke of oxen and a wagon.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid., 524-526.





The young people had planned to settle at Canton, Ohio. At first Schreyer too planned to stay there but after investigating the possibilities of Indiana, he bought a horse and wagon and in August of 1843 started for the Hoosier State and settled in Marshall County.<sup>47</sup> For the last miles into Indiana, the wagon was the more popular mode of travel.

Another account of a foreigner is interesting because he followed a route different from those already mentioned. Maurice Cody born in County Cork, Ireland, September 15, 1818, emigrated with his parents to America in 1825. At first they settled at Oswego, New York, then moved on to Horseheads in the same state. In 1832, Cody went to Penn Yan in the Empire State, and the following year to Maryland. By 1834, he had decided to go West. His route went over the Allegheny Mountains to Wheeling, West Virginia, then to Columbus, Ohio, from there he proceeded to Troy and Piqua, up to St. Mary's and then overland to Fort Wayne.<sup>48</sup>

In view of the fact that there are only a few accounts which give detailed information on how the early pioneers came to northern Indiana, the birth of children may help to fill in a gap now and

---

<sup>47</sup> Canomy, "Letter Written by Mr. Johann Wolfgang Schreyer," Indiana Magazine of History, XL, 284-286.

<sup>48</sup> Valley of the Upper Maumee River (2 vols., Madison, Wisconsin, 1889), II, 42-43.



then.<sup>49</sup> As an illustration, the father of a family in Adams Township, Allen County, was born in New York; the mother in Connecticut; the oldest child, thirty-two years old, in New York; a third child, sixteen, in Michigan; the fourth, thirteen in Ohio; and a fifth child, nine, in Indiana. Another family in Jefferson Township, Allen County, followed a similar pattern. The father was born in Massachusetts; the mother in England; the oldest child, nineteen, in Pennsylvania; the second, sixteen, in Michigan; the third, thirteen, in Ohio; and the fourth, nine, in Indiana.

A tailor living in Middlebury Township, Elkhart County, first saw the light of day in Massachusetts; his wife in Pennsylvania; the first child, fourteen, in Ohio; the second, eleven, in Michigan; and the third, nine, in Indiana.

Nevertheless, those who migrated from the Middle Atlantic States usually followed a road across Ohio into Indiana. In Jefferson Township, Kosciusko County, a family followed such a route. The father was born in Pennsylvania; the mother in New Jersey; five children ranging from twenty-eight to nineteen in Pennsylvania; three from sixteen to twelve in Ohio; and two, nine and one month, in Indiana. A similar pattern was followed by a family living in Noble Township, Wabash County. Both parents were natives of Pennsylvania, two children, sixteen and thirteen,

---

<sup>49</sup> Original Returns of the Seventh United States Census, 1850, Indiana. A copy of this census in microfilm is on file in the Documents Division of the Indiana University Library, Bloomington, Indiana.



were born in Ohio, and the youngest, four in Indiana.

Many Southerners also made their entrance into northern Indiana through Ohio. Several families living in Peru, Miami County, followed this path. In the case of one family, three children, nine, eight, and three, were born in Ohio; and the youngest, four months, in Indiana. Another family had four children, twelve, ten, nine, and five, who were born in Ohio; and three, four, two, and two months, in Indiana.

A farmer and his wife from Kentucky came by way of Ohio to Jackson Township, Cass County. Three children, twenty-three, twenty-two, and nineteen, were born in Ohio; and a set of twins, seventeen, and a twelve-year-old in Indiana.

A family living in La Porte pursued a slightly different course. The father began life in Maryland; the mother in Virginia; the first child, twenty-four, in Kentucky; and the youngest, nineteen, in Indiana.

In New Durham Township, La Porte County, lived a family who followed a more round about way from the Tarheel State. The first child, nineteen, was born in North Carolina; the next two, seventeen and sixteen, in Ohio; the third, fourteen, in Michigan; and the four youngest, eleven, ten, seven, and four, in Indiana.

An unusual route of a Southern family who settled in Concord Township, Elkhart County, is worth relating. The father made his entrance into the world in South Carolina; the mother in Virginia; the oldest child, sixteen, in Wisconsin; the next two, fourteen and thirteen, in Illinois; and the fourth, ten, in Indiana.

Some families apparently had not planned to settle in Indiana





since they passed by this state for Illinois and lived there from five to ten years before retreating into the Hoosier State. A family living in West Creek Township, Lake County, had such a record. The father began his journey on the road of life in Vermont; the mother in Massachusetts; the oldest child, fourteen, in New York; the next four, twelve, ten, seven, and five, in Illinois; and by 1850 they were living in Indiana. Likewise, a Southern family living in Michigan City first chose Illinois. The father was born in Virginia, the mother in Kentucky, four children ranging from seventeen to six in Illinois, and one, four, in Indiana. From across the ocean came an English couple who eventually settled in Center Township, Lake County. Their first offspring, fourteen, was born in Michigan; the next three, twelve, ten, and eight, in Illinois; and the fifth, two, in Indiana.

A United Brethren minister either suffered from the Wanderlust or felt the Lord was calling him to a new field of labor from time to time. He was a native of Maryland, chose a wife from the Keystone State, then went to Ohio, where he stayed for a year or more when he crossed the line into Indiana. After five years among the Hoosiers he must have felt that the Wolverines might have more fertile fields. It, however, took him only a short time to discover, it would be better to return to Indiana and settle in Middlebury Township, Elkhart County.

No matter where the trek began, nor the mode of travel pursued, or how circuitous the route, the footsteps of the early pioneers made an impression upon the sand and marshes of northern Indiana, which neither man nor nature can obliterate.



### CHAPTER III

#### THE STREAM OF IMMIGRATION

At first the current which stimulated immigration was weak, but from year to year it deepened and widened until there was a steady stream. While some migrated beyond native state boundaries to improve their financial status, others were moved by the spirit of adventure.<sup>1</sup> No doubt, every new settlement had a mixture of both.

Since national as well as local conditions were responsible for the expansion or contraction of the current, it would be erroneous to conclude that many people emigrated when the business cycle was at its lowest ebb. In a number of cases, it was necessary to earn some money before the journey to a new settlement could be undertaken. Moreover, the land sales may serve as a measuring stick for immigration. In 1813 a high mark was recorded, but by 1819 there was quite a reduction. Obviously, the panic of that year in its early stages must have effected this decline. Immigration in the thirties increased. Likewise, by 1836 the land sales had reached a peak. The following year, however, another panic made its inroads, and for the next five years a sharp decrease in land sales was noted.<sup>2</sup> After the country had recuperated from this

---

<sup>1</sup> R. W. Haskins, New England and the West (Buffalo, New York, 1843), 22; Rev. James H. Hotchkiss, A History of the Purchase and Settlement of Western New York (New York, 1843), 25.

<sup>2</sup> Senate Documents, 27 Cong., 3 Sess., No. 246 (serial no. 416), 5, 7. See also George Rogers Taylor, "Agrarian Discontent in the Mississippi Valley Preceding the War of 1812," The Journal of Political



hardship, many again sought new areas in the hope that such an event might be averted in the future.

As early as 1786, the first New England settlement was made in the Northwest Territory at Marietta, Ohio, and ten years later another one in the northeastern corner of the Buckeye State on Lake Erie, known as the Western Reserve. Through his ideals and traditions, the Yankee made an indelible impression wherever he went. A church and school were organized side by side in the new community, and each individual had the opportunity to voice his opinion in the management of local affairs.<sup>3</sup>

The trail had been blazed and was gradually extended into northern Indiana. On January 7, 1805, James Elliot presented a petition to Congress from Barnabas Strong and sundry other inhabitants of Vermont for a tract of land six miles square in Indiana Territory. Gideon Olin also of the Green Mountain State, however, did not favor this application. He was of the opinion that it was "a speculation upon the public property of the Union."<sup>4</sup> The petition must have met its demise in a committee. During the territorial period, there were no towns in Indiana that carried out the traditions of a New England settlement.<sup>5</sup>

---

Economy (Chicago, 1893- ), XXIX (1931), 471-505; "Prices in the Mississippi Valley Preceding the War of 1812," Journal of Economic and Business History (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1928- ), III (1930-1931), 143-153.

<sup>3</sup> Mathews, The Expansion of New England, 174-178.

<sup>4</sup> Annals of Congress, 8 Cong., 2 Sess., 872.

<sup>5</sup> William W. Woollen, et al. (eds.), "Executive Journal of Indiana





Even though the population for northern Indiana was only 147 in 1820,<sup>6</sup> a few New Englanders had drifted into that section of the state. For example, Mrs. Laura Suttentfield born in Boston, Massachusetts, had arrived at Fort Wayne in 1814.<sup>7</sup> At the time of the fifth census 3,380 inhabitants were reported as living in northern Indiana.<sup>8</sup> But ten years later, the number had increased to 65,897.<sup>9</sup> Consequently, the New England population in that area also increased.<sup>10</sup>

After 1830, the rivulet of immigration to northern Indiana began to swell into a sizeable stream. In the spring of 1834, John Stocker from Windham County, Vermont, went west to prospect for a new home for

---

Territory, 1800-1816," Indiana Historical Society Publications, III, 78.

<sup>6</sup> Census for 1820, p. 39\*. Wabash was the only county in northern Indiana to send in returns.

<sup>7</sup> Brice, History of Fort Wayne, pt. 2, p. 17.

<sup>8</sup> Allen reported 996; Cass 1,162; Elkhart 935; and St. Joseph, 287. Original Returns of the Fifth United States Census, 1830, Indiana. A copy of this census in microfilm is on file in the Documents Division of the Indiana University Library, Bloomington, Indiana.

<sup>9</sup> Original Returns of the Sixth United States Census, 1840, Indiana. A copy of this census in microfilm is on file in the Documents Division of the Indiana University Library, Bloomington, Indiana. Sixth Census or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States, 1840, pp. 370-373. The original returns in some cases vary slightly from the printed census.

<sup>10</sup> Chas. S. Chapman & Co., History of Elkhart County, Indiana (Chicago, 1881), 362, passim; Thomas B. Helm, History of Cass County, Indiana (Chicago, 1836), 493-495, 573-574; Inter-State Publishing Co., History of Steuben County, passim; Inter-State Publishing Co., History of De Kalb County, Indiana (Chicago, 1885), passim; F. A. Battey & Co., Counties of La Grange and Noble, Indiana (Chicago, 1882), passim.



himself and a number of other families. The rich burr oak openings in the northwestern corner of Steuben County attracted him because he thought it would be easier to construct a home here than in an area of unbroken forests. Hence, in the summer and fall of that year five families started for the new home. The following year six more families arrived from Vermont and one from Massachusetts. Since the Vermont Settlement rapidly increased in numbers, it was necessary to choose a name for the town. The early pioneers being of good old Puritanic origin enjoyed exercising their vocal chords in social singing schools, and no journey to the west was undertaken without the hymn book and Bible. It was through such a meeting that the settlement received its name. Inasmuch as Colonel Alexander Chapin had been appointed postmaster of the new town, at the musical assemblage he was requested to open his book at random. The group would then sing the melody and name the town after the tune if the postal department would accept it. Orland, therefore, became the name of this New England settlement.<sup>11</sup>

Moreover, at an early date they began to make plans for the establishment of an institution of higher learning. As a result, in 1850 the Northeastern Indiana Literary Institute or Orland Academy was organized under the auspices of the Baptist church.<sup>12</sup> Under the leadership of the Reverend H. T. Hall, this church began its frontier activities

---

<sup>11</sup> Inter-State Publishing Co., History of Steuben County, 495-493.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., 455.



on August 7, 1835. The Presbyterians entered the field here in 1836, and the Methodists followed the next year.<sup>13</sup>

While it is possible to draw some conclusions from county histories, journals, diaries, and other records about the distribution of population on the basis of nativity prior to 1850, the information is meager and far from complete. At the time of the seventh census, however, the place of birth was given for every inhabitant, unless the person delegated to collect the data was careless.<sup>14</sup> Hence, in 1850 it was possible to obtain more accurate figures on the New England population in northern Indiana which constituted only 4,944 or 2.99 per cent of the total population for the area. Moreover, a division of this number among the six states revealed that 1,703 were natives of Vermont; 1,174 of Connecticut; 1,141 of Massachusetts; 426 of New Hampshire; 355 of Maine; and 140 of Rhode Island. The distribution of the Yankees in the twenty-one counties is also an interesting picture.

La Porte County ranked first with 703, of which 222 were from Connecticut, 190 from Vermont, 163 from Massachusetts, and less than one hundred from the three remaining states in this section. No doubt, the location of the county made it easily accessible for the New

---

<sup>13</sup> Ibid., 502.

<sup>14</sup> All statements and conclusions, unless otherwise indicated, are supported by material obtained from the Original Returns of the Seventh United States Census, 1850, Indiana. For a complete set of statistical tables see the appendix.





Englander because many followed the route from Buffalo to Detroit by water and then proceeded by land on the Great Sauk Trail which crossed La Porte.

To Steuben County in the extreme northeastern corner of Indiana, 532 Yankees had migrated. Vermont had the largest number of representatives with 228. No doubt, the choice of this area for natives from the Green Mountain State may be attributed to the spade work of John Stocker, who had settled there in 1834. He had also influenced a number from Massachusetts to join the settlement, and thus by 1850, the Bay State ranked second with 147. It is likely that an all land route was pursued by some to this county and the Vistula Road may have been followed from Ohio to Indiana.

Lagrange County also in northeastern Indiana ranked third with 466 New Englanders, of which 157 were natives of Vermont; 142 of Connecticut; and 108 of Massachusetts. In 1833, the Massachusetts Home Mission Society had sent the Reverend H. J. Ball, a Baptist minister, who located a short distance north of Lexington in the northeastern section of the county.<sup>15</sup> This would seem to indicate that New Englanders had settled there by that date and the Society felt obligated to take care of their spiritual needs.

Four years after the Reverend Hall had begun his activities,

---

<sup>15</sup> F. A. Battye & Co., Counties of La Grange and Noble, 66. It is likely that the Reverend Hall mentioned on page 57 is the same person as the one mentioned here, although the middle initial varies.



George Wolcott of Torrington, Connecticut, settled on the southern boundary line of Johnson Township. Accordingly a settlement sprang up around him, and in his honor took the name of Wolcottville.<sup>16</sup> He exerted considerable influence in the formative years of this county.

The adjoining county, Elkhart, had ten Yankees on its pioneer roll in 1840.<sup>17</sup> Ten years later, however, 433 were living in this county from New England. Natives from the Green Mountain State far surpassed all others from this area boasting a total of 198. It is probable that entrance to this county was made either by the Vistula Road, or some trace that connected with the Great Sauk Trail.

Allen County flanked on the east by the state of Ohio had among its population 397 from New England. Among this number 117 were from Vermont and 103 from Massachusetts. While there were a number of trails that crossed the borders of this county, it is likely that some northern route was used.

Between La Porte and Elkhart counties was St. Joseph with 374. Yankees..Vermont in the accustomed first place had 110 representatives. Probably the Great Sauk Trail and the Michigan Road served as the highways to this county.

Porter located between Lake and La Porte with a total of 303 conceded the leading position to Vermont with 87. East of Hebron

---

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., 162-163, 341. Wolcott was forty-three years old in 1850 and a miller.

<sup>17</sup> Chapman, History of Elkhart County, 362-364.



in the southwestern corner of the county was a settlement of early pioneers referred to as Yankee Town.<sup>18</sup> No doubt, New Englanders had established homes in that community. Since the Great Sauk Trail crossed this county, it is possible that most of the Yankees followed this road.

An interior county, De Kalb, located between Steuben and Allen had become the abode for 283 from the New England States, of which one hundred had been born in Vermont. No doubt some route which connected with the Vistula Road guided the newcomer into this region.

Lake County in the northwestern corner of Indiana took ninth place with 256. Again the Green Mountain State ranked first with ninety-four. The leading spirit in this county was Solon Robinson, a native of Connecticut, who had settled there in the fall of 1834.<sup>19</sup> By December, he had become so attached to his new home that he wrote flowing accounts of the region. No doubt, he had hopes that his words would fall in listening ears like seeds on fertile soil, for he gave specific directions on how to reach northwestern Indiana. A second letter was written in February, 1835, which followed a similar vein of praise.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>18</sup> T. H. Ball, Northwestern Indiana from 1800 to 1900 (Crown Point, Indiana, 1900), 495.

<sup>19</sup> Herbert A. Keller, Solon Robinson, Pioneer and Agriculturist (2 vols., Indianapolis, 1936), I, 1-10. These are volumes XXI and XXII in the Indiana Historical Collections.

<sup>20</sup> Madison, Indiana, Republican and Banner, January 15, 1835, and April 30, 1835.





Across the borders of Noble County, 216 Yankees had drifted with ninety-four from Vermont. Since this was an interior county, it is possible that routes which connected with either the Great Sauk Trail, the Michigan Road, or Vistula Road were used.

Among the remaining interior counties six had a New England population of over one hundred but less than two hundred. Miami County had been the choice of 190, Kosciusko of 139, Cass of 117, Marshall and Wabash 102 each, and Whitley of 101. Five counties had less than one hundred inhabitants of New England origin. Ninety-three had settled in Fulton, fifty-six in Jasper, forty-nine in White, twenty-three in Pulaski, and nine in Starke.

From the map showing the distribution of New Englanders in northern Indiana, it is evident that they followed a northern route to go West, and since the border counties were easily accessible, they chose them for their future home.

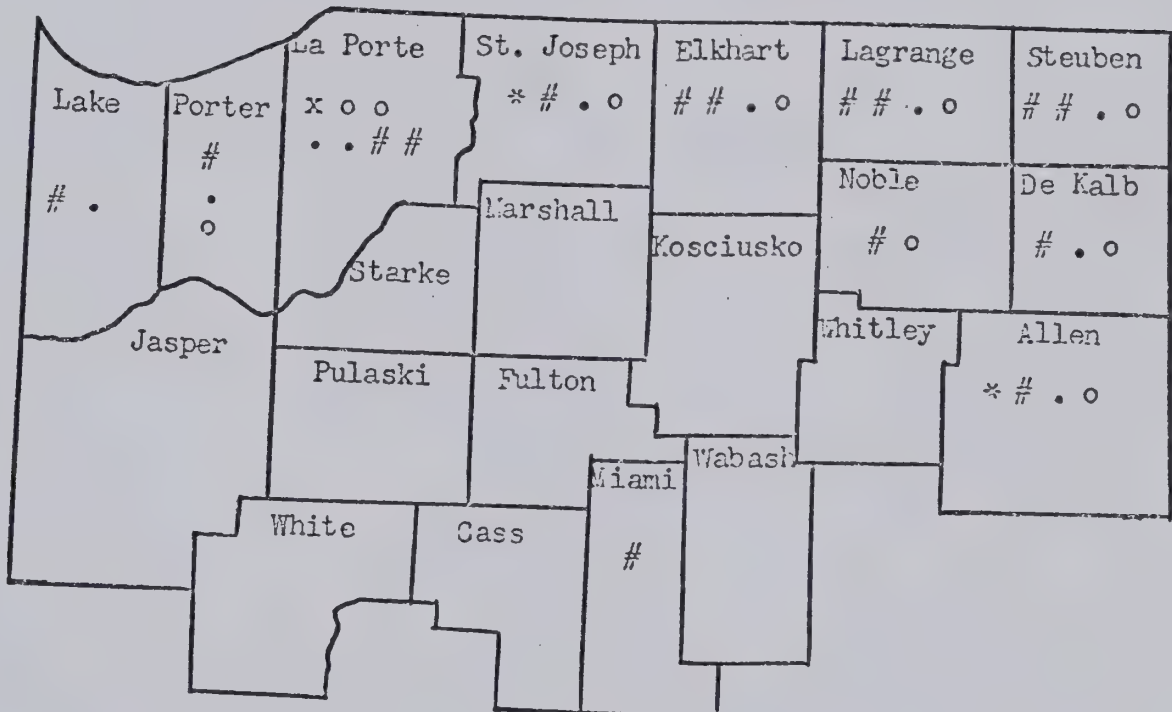
The fact that the adjoining states of Michigan, Ohio, and Illinois had a much larger number of New Englanders<sup>21</sup> might be attributed to the route pursued and the topography of northern Indiana. Most of them pursued a northern route and frequently did not go beyond Ohio or Michigan. It is probable that the large sand dunes near Lake Michigan may have convinced the Yankee to move on to the Prairie State. Then, too, the New Englanders usually sent a man ahead to investigate a

---

<sup>21</sup> Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Statistics, xxxvi.



MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW ENGLANDERS



. Connecticut      \* Maine      o Massachusetts  
 x New Hampshire      # Vermont

Each mark represents from 49 to 149 inhabitants



region before the family or families emigrated. If this messenger happened to travel some distance over swamps or wooded areas such as were described by a few of the early surveyors, he naturally would not receive a favorable impression. Moreover, the Yankee preferred the open prairie, since he regarded it easier to build a home there and become established than in the unbroken forest.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Middle Atlantic States comprised a heterogeneous population, the inhabitants from certain areas in this section followed a pattern bearing the earmarks of New England. This is demonstrated by the fact that on December 8, 1806, a petition was presented to Congress from citizens of Ovid, New York,<sup>22</sup> in which a request was made for the privilege of purchasing an entire township of land on the White or Wabash River in Indiana Territory. They were of the opinion that a compact settlement would enable them to be of more assistance to each other in the support of schools and religion. In view of the fact that it was possible to purchase a township, the Congressmen inferred that more favorable terms were desired than existed for the purchase of public lands. The committee, therefore, resolved not to grant the petition.<sup>23</sup> And so the hopes for a colony in Indiana fell by the wayside.

---

<sup>22</sup> Ovid was settled in 1790 or 1791 by immigrants from New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania. Many were of Dutch origin, but soon became intermixed with people from other areas. Hotchkiss, A History of the Purchase and Settlement of Western New York, 392.

<sup>23</sup> American State Papers, Public Lands (8 vols., Washington, 1832-1861), I, 268.





From the county histories, it is evident that the Middle Atlantic States had a small population in northern Indiana before 1830, but exceeded that of New England. Between 1828 and 1840 eighty-five from the former area were living in Elkhart County.<sup>24</sup> Likewise, a comparable situation existed in most of the other counties.

Immigration sparks developed into a steady flame about 1844 when the Amish began a settlement in the western part of Lagrange County, which emanated from Pennsylvania. No doubt, in their own way they have written as important a chapter for Indiana history as the inhabitants from the Green Mountain State in Steuben County who founded Orland. Both followed a similar pattern by sending a prospector ahead to choose the site. In the case of the Amish Settlement, Daniel and Joseph Miller made the selection.<sup>25</sup>

By 1850, the tide of immigration from the Middle Atlantic States had broadened to such an extent that a noticeable increase was evident. Hence, 31,819 or 19.25 per cent of northern Indiana's population in that year consisted of inhabitants from the Middle Atlantic States. To this number Pennsylvania contributed 15,137; New York, 14,425; New Jersey 1,773; and Delaware 484. A further allocation among the counties may also prove informative.

La Porte County with a total of 3,033 had the largest number of

---

<sup>24</sup> Chapman, History of Elkhart County, 362-364.

<sup>25</sup> F. A. Battey & Co., Counties of La Grange and Noble, 240.



immigrants from this area. New York was represented by 1,991, Pennsylvania by 881, New Jersey by 204, and Delaware by only seven. In view of the fact that this county also had the largest number of New Englanders and the inhabitants from the Empire State constituted more than sixty-four per cent of the total number from the Middle Atlantic States, would lead one to conclude that most of the New Yorkers were of New England ancestry.

A more outstanding illustration, however, may be found in the northeastern corner of Indiana. Since Steuben County, the choice of 2,120 from the Middle Atlantic States, had also been a favorite place of settlement for Yankees, one notes with interest that approximately seventy-five per cent of the inhabitants from the above-mentioned section in this county were natives of New York. Moreover, it is likely that many of the ancestors may originally have been from Vermont, who used New York as a temporary abode in their journey to the West. One may presuppose this because the Green Mountaineers were numerous in Steuben County and had been responsible for the founding of Orland, a New England settlement.

Two other border counties, Lagrange and St. Joseph, had more natives from New York than Pennsylvania. The former popular among the Yankees had attracted 1,593 from New York which was twice as many as had emigrated from Pennsylvania. The Empire State represented more than sixty-two per cent of the total population of 2,549 in the county from the Middle Atlantic States. Although in St. Joseph County, the New Yorkers composed fifty-four per cent of the 2,134 from the fore-



going section, the New Englanders were not as prominent as in some of the other counties reviewed. There is some possibility that Lathrop M. Taylor, a native of New York and fur trader in the area of South Bend, who was outstanding in civic affairs, may have exerted some influence to encourage inhabitants from the state of his birth to choose St. Joseph County since business required occasional journeys east.<sup>26</sup>

Lake and Porter counties in the northwest corner of Indiana also chosen by many New Englanders had a large percentage of natives from the Empire State. One may, therefore, assume that half or more of the inhabitants from New York who settled in northern Indiana were sons and daughters of men and women born in New England. For the younger generation the birth of the children is a further means of substantiating this statement.

In six counties, Elkhart, Noble, Whitley, De Kalb, Marshall, and Allen, there were more Pennsylvanians than New Yorkers, but the difference was small. The totals for the two states in Noble and Marshall were almost identical.

---

<sup>26</sup> Lathrop M. Taylor was born on July 4, 1805, in Clinton, Oneida County, New York. At the age of six, his parents moved to Detroit, and later to Ohio. On September 25, 1827, he reached the present site of South Bend. Goodspeed Brothers, Pictorial and Biographical Memoirs of Elkhart and St. Joseph Counties, Indiana (Chicago, 1893), 774-776. A sketch in another volume varies on the birth of Taylor. See also Bert Anson, "The Early Years of Lathrop M. Taylor, the Fur Trader," in Indiana Magazine of History, XIV (1948), 367-383; "Lathrop M. Taylor, Hanna and Taylor Partnership," "The L. M. Taylor Store," and "Lathrop M. Taylor, the Fur Trader," in ibid., XV (1949), 147-170, 249-264, 369-382.





Natives from the Keystone State far surpassed those from New York in Kosciusko, Cass, Wabash, Miami, Fulton, White, Pulaski, Jasper, and Starke counties. Since these were all interior counties except Jasper, it is likely that the Pennsylvanians may have traveled on such a central route as the National Road which linked with the Michigan Road at Indianapolis, and gradually distributed themselves on either side of the latter highway.

From the map showing the distribution of New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians in northern Indiana, it is evident that the counties along the lake and the state of Michigan were more popular among natives from the Empire State than the interior counties. Pennsylvania, however, had approximately seven hundred more representatives in northern Indiana than New York. Except for approximately twenty-two hundred citizens from Delaware and New Jersey, the inhabitants from New York and Pennsylvania comprised the entire population of the Middle Atlantic States in northern Indiana.

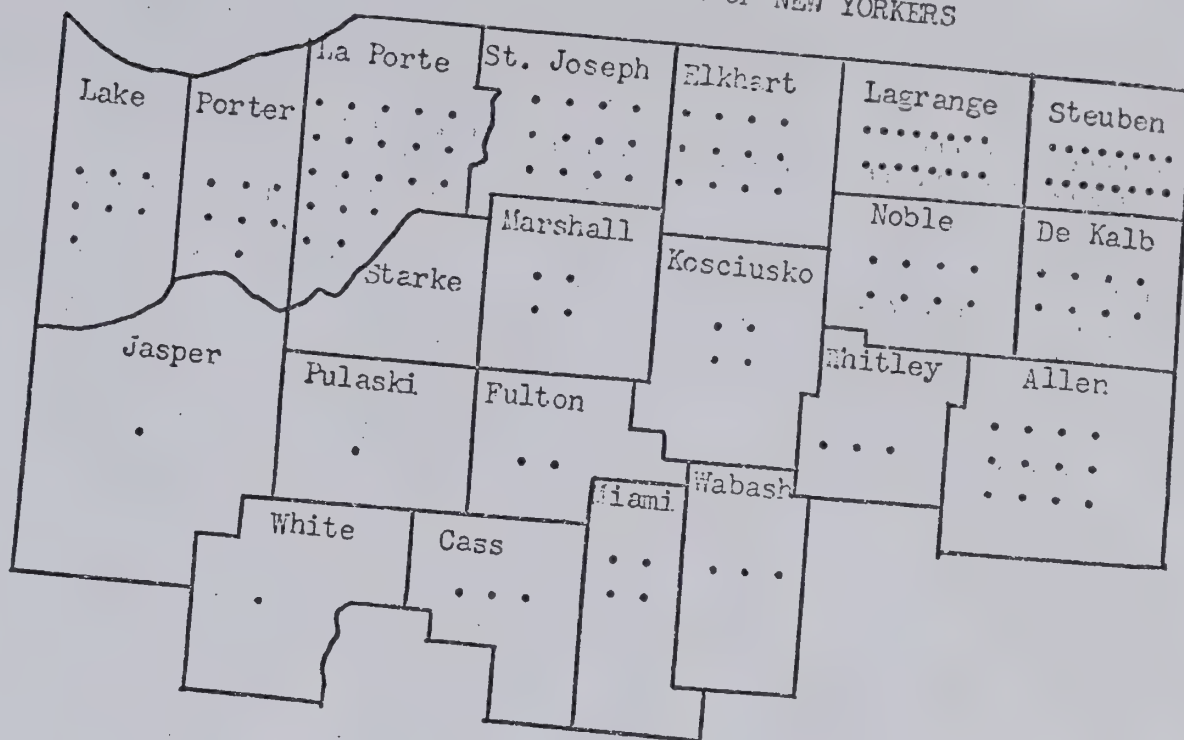
In the case of the Middle Atlantic States, only Ohio had a larger population from that area than Indiana in 1850. The Hoosier State surpassed both Illinois and Michigan except for immigrants from the Empire State.<sup>27</sup> Here again it may have been due to the fact that the New Yorkers followed a northern route and some did not go beyond the borders of the Wolverine State while others may not have been favorably impressed with northern Indiana and continued their journey

---

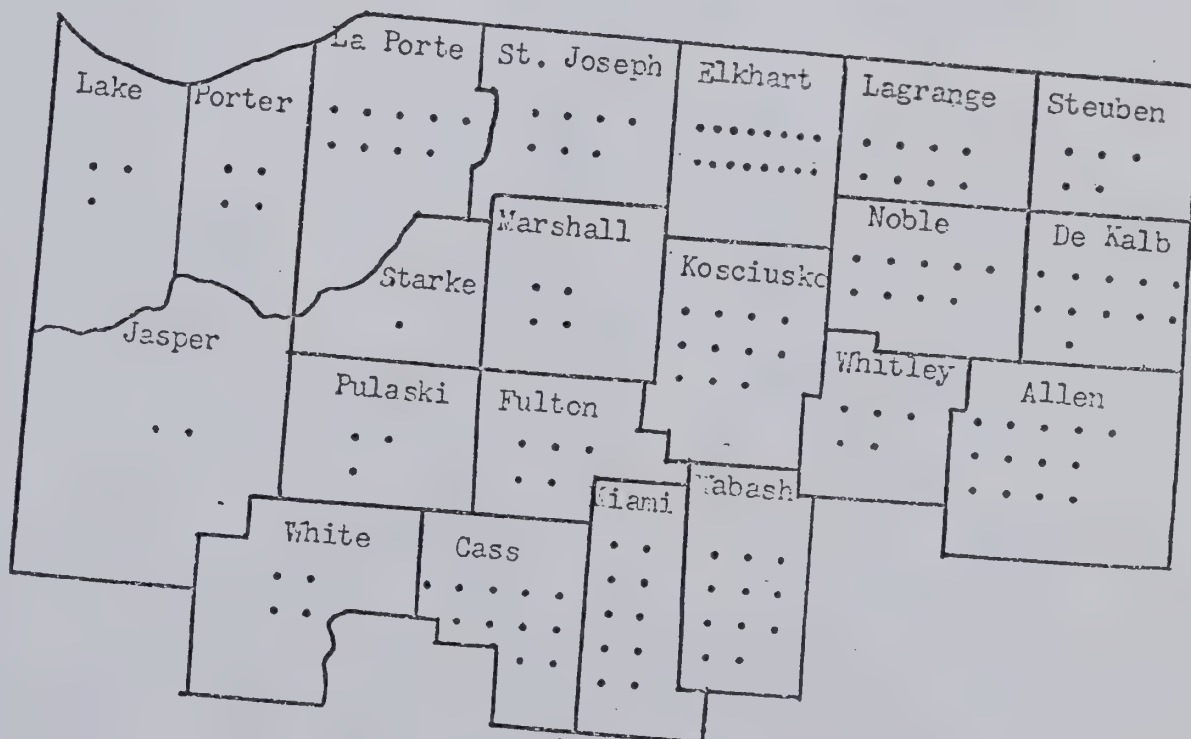
<sup>27</sup> Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Statistics, xxvii.



MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW YORKERS



MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF PENNSYLVANIANS



Each mark represents from 49 to 149 inhabitants



to the west into the Prairie State. Those who emigrated from Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania pursued a more central route such as the National Road, and only a few went beyond the borders of Indiana.

When the Southerner became a part of the immigration tide, he followed his own pattern, which varied from that of the New Englander. The Yankee as a rule sent a prospector ahead to investigate and chose an area before the family and household furnishings started for the new settlement. Among the Southerners, this also occurred but it was not a common practice. Then, too, the latter usually brought more personal property than the New Englander.

Whatever procedure was followed, the county histories indicate that before 1850, the Southern population in northern Indiana was smaller than that of the Middle Atlantic States, but higher than that of the New England States. At least thirty-eight had found their way into Elkhart County between 1828 and 1840 from the South which exceeded the number reported for the Yankees during the same period.<sup>28</sup> A similar situation existed in the other counties except in De Kalb, Lagrange, Lake, and Steuben, where the New Englanders were more numerous than the Southerners.

Although the Green Mountaineers and the Amish each had a settlement in northern Indiana before 1850, so did a third group from the South. On September 24, 1833, about thirty arrived from the Old Line

---

<sup>28</sup> Chapman, History of Elkhart County, 362-364.





State to begin anew in Aboite Township, Allen County. The area which these pioneers chose was known as the Maryland Settlement.<sup>29</sup>

By 1850, the routes from the south had brought 11,920 or 7.21 per cent from that direction to northern Indiana. A division of this figure indicates that 6,019 were natives of Virginia; 2,016 of Kentucky; 1,819 of Maryland; 1,127 of North Carolina; 475 of Tennessee; 215 of South Carolina; 60 of the District of Columbia; 53 of Georgia; 21 of Alabama; 13 of Louisiana; 6 of Arkansas; and three each of Mississippi and Texas. Moreover, the distribution among the various counties is noteworthy.

Probably because of its location and accessibility from the south, Wabash had the largest number of Southerners in northern Indiana. The leading states in this county from the South were Virginia with 640, Kentucky with 361, North Carolina with 238, and Maryland with 160.

Two other counties, Miami and Cass just west of Wabash numbered over a thousand Southerners among their population. In both counties inhabitants from the Old Dominion State predominated. Miami, however, had also become the domicile of many from Kentucky, North Carolina, and Maryland. There was a generous sprinkling of natives from Kentucky and Maryland in Cass. No doubt, the Michigan Road made these three counties easily accessible for immigrants from the South.

---

<sup>29</sup> Kingman Brothers, History of Allen County, Indiana (Chicago, 1880), 145.



Strangely enough, La Porte ranked fourth with 924, of which over sixty-two per cent were from Virginia. This is worthy of observation since it also had the largest number of New Englanders and inhabitants from New York. Apparently the Virginian or Kentuckian in this county did not confuse the Yankee peddler of cheap merchandise with the substantial New England farmer or businessman.

The Southerners in Kosciusko, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, De Kalb, Allen, and Steuben were mostly natives from Virginia and Maryland. One might, therefore, assume that entrance into these counties was made by some route from central or northern Ohio. It is likely that the National Road was used by a large number and then some trail followed which intersected at various points with the great highway. In Indiana the Quaker Trace connected with the National Road at Richmond and went in a northwardly direction to Allen County. Wayne's Trace from Ohio into this county may also have been used. The Maumee and St. Mary's River may have been the choice of those who made part of the trip by water. If the immigrant proceeded as far north as the present site of Toledo, he may have continued his journey into Indiana on the Vistula Road. Moreover, if the newcomer had a definite place of settlement in mind such as St. Joseph County which was traversed by the Michigan Road, he may have gone as far west as Indianapolis on the National Road.

On the other hand, the Southerners in Fulton, White, Jasper, Marshall, and Pulaski were mostly from Virginia and Kentucky. This



would seem to indicate that highways were used which led from the South into the Hoosier State . In the case of Fulton and Marshall, the Michigan Road must have been the popular route. A water route where the Ohio, Wabash, and Tippecanoe were the main arteries may have been the preferred means of transportation for some who settled in White and Pulaski counties. Then, too, there were traces which linked with more important trails.

Both Lake and Starke counties had less than a hundred from the South. Since Lake had a large New England population, it is possible that it was not sought by Southerners. The swamps in Starke, no doubt, served to turn the eyes of the immigrant to other regions.

Despite the fact that Virginia constituted more than half of the Southern population for the area under consideration, in De Kalb and Lagrange counties, Maryland surpassed the number of the Old Dominion State. The latter, however, was represented in all counties. On the other hand, there were also numerous inhabitants from the Old Line State in Allen, Cass, Miami, and Wabash counties. Likewise, North Carolinians made an impression by their numbers in Miami and Wabash. But the Blue Grass State ranked next to Virginia and her emigrants were prevalent in Cass, Fulton, Marshall, Miami, Wabash, and White. While the map indicates only a mark for 49 to 149 inhabitants, the table in the appendix gives detailed information.

As is evident from the census records, northern Indiana was the choice of many Southerners especially from Virginia, Kentucky,









Maryland and North Carolina. The large number of Methodist Episcopal churches throughout Indiana, would seem to indicate that the expansion of this body beyond the Appalachian Highlands was influential in directing the course of Southern men and women to the Hoosier State, since many were of this faith. Then, too, the routes naturally led toward Indiana.<sup>30</sup> With respect to the highways pursued, it should be noted that since so many children of Southerners who settled in northern Indiana were born in Ohio, it is likely that a large percentage entered Indiana from the Buckeye State rather than through Kentucky, and probably followed the National Road to The Hoosier State.

Having reviewed the number of inhabitants from New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the South in northern Indiana, an analysis of the population from the North Central States should be presented, as many, no doubt, were children of men and women who had emigrated to Indiana at an early date. The number of Midwesterners surpassed the combined totals of all other areas, both native and foreign. Whether this was true before 1850 might be a debatable subject. By that year, however, 104,822 or 63.43 per cent of the northern Indiana inhabitants had been born in the Middle West. Of this number 58,297 were natives of Indiana; 44,186 of Ohio; 1,622 of Michigan; 466 of

---

<sup>30</sup> See John D. Barnhart, "Sources of Southern Migration into the Old Northwest," Mississippi Valley Historical Review (Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1914- ), XXII (1935-1936), 49-62; and "The Southern Influence in the Formation of Indiana," Indiana Magazine of History, XXXIII (1937), 261-276.



Illinois; 94 of Missouri; 85 of Iowa, 71 of Wisconsin, and for one the Northwest Territory was recorded.

Allen County had the largest number of Midwesterners, 9,275, within its borders. This may be attributed to the early organization of the county, December 17, 1823.<sup>31</sup>

For the remaining twenty counties the range varied from 8,541 for Wabash to 404 for Starke. The latter county was not organized until January 15, 1850, shortly before the census was taken.<sup>32</sup> Counties organized at an early date, however, did not necessarily have the largest number of citizens from the North Central States. One might, therefore, conclude that some of the inhabitants probably moved from older areas into the newly organized counties in order to ameliorate their position. This may have been true in particular of the individual who wanted to get his fingers into the political pot of the county.

Even though the total Hoosier population of northern Indiana exceeded that of the Buckeyes living there by fourteen thousand, in six counties there were more Ohioans than Indianans.<sup>33</sup> In many cases these were children of men and women from other areas who had settled in Ohio for a number of years, and as new regions were opened further to the west, they again took up their wanderings.

---

<sup>31</sup> Revised Laws of Indiana, 1823-1824, pp. 109-111.

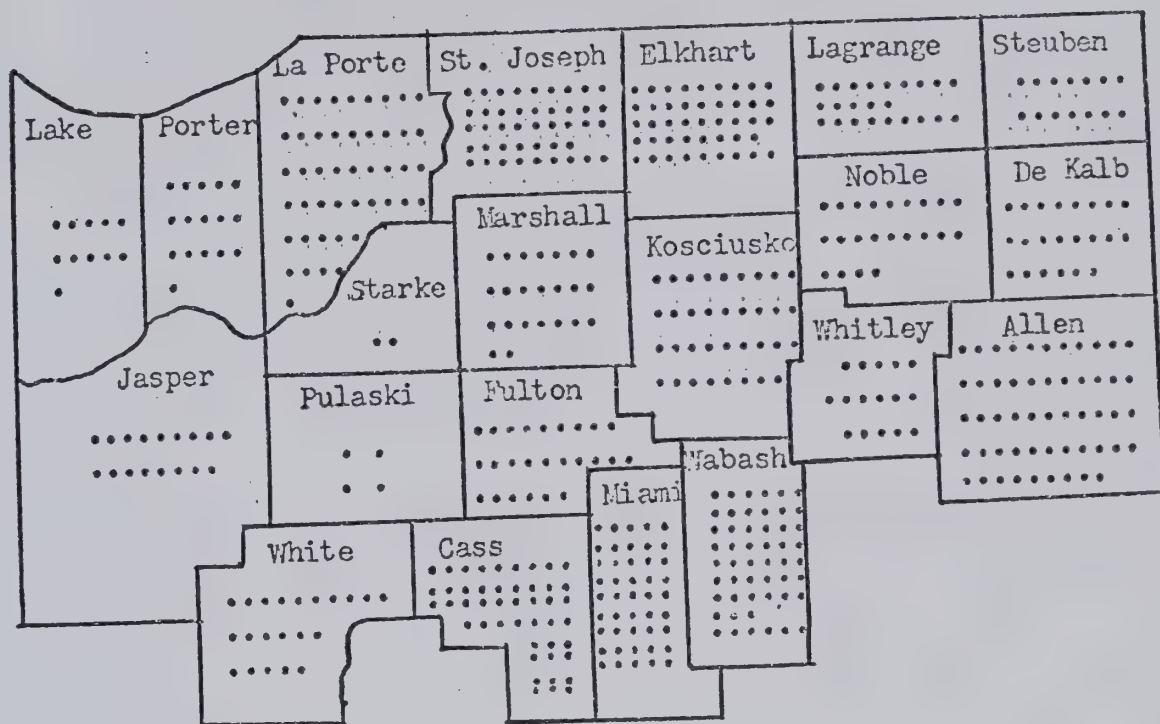
<sup>32</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1849-1850, General, 213-214.

<sup>33</sup> De Kalb had 1,177 more Buckeyes than Hoosiers; Noble, 831; Whitley, 314; Kosciusko, 193; Steuben, 115; and Starke, 4.



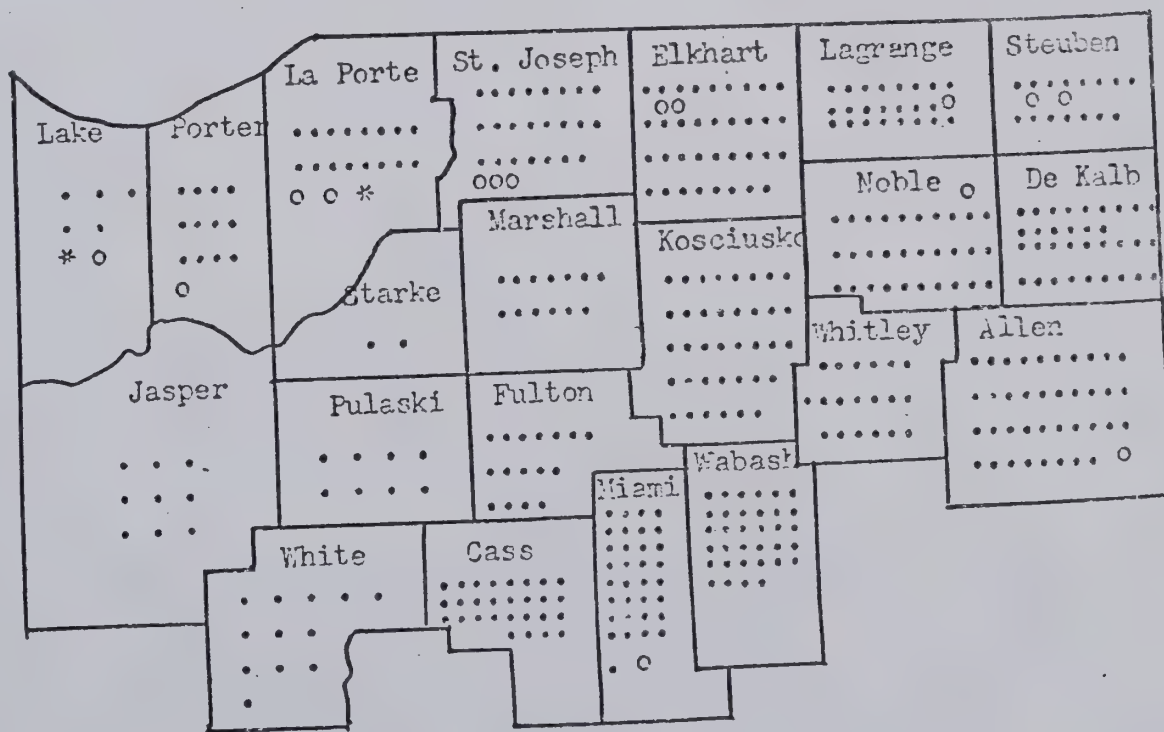


# MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF MIDWESTERNERS



Indiana

Each mark represents from 49 to 149 inhabitants



. Ohio    o Michigan    \* Illinois



Although the colored people and Indians were included among the foregoing statistics, a paragraph on each giving their distribution may be of interest. In the case of the Negroes, their infiltration also was gradual. At the time of the fourth census, there were five in northern Indiana, ten years later, twenty-one, and in 1840, one hundred and fifty-six.<sup>34</sup> By 1850, the number had increased to 433, and information on their nativity was available for the first time. Of the eighteen states represented, Virginia led the list with 85, Ohio followed with 81, Indiana with 58, North Carolina with 32, Kentucky with 14, South Carolina with 10, Pennsylvania and Tennessee with 9 each, Maryland and Michigan with 7 each, the District of Columbia and New York with 4 each, New Jersey with 3, Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin with one each. For the nativity of five, unknown was recorded. One hundred were living in Allen and ninety-seven in Whitley. Since these two counties had a small number of New Englanders and Southerners, it is probable the Negro may have enjoyed more freedom. A representative number were also recorded for Cass, La Porte, and St. Joseph counties. All three had a fairly large Southern population, and in addition La Porte and St. Joseph had been the choice of many New Englanders. In twelve counties there were less than twenty colored people. Because of their distribution, it is

---

<sup>34</sup> Census for 1820, p. 39\*; Original Returns of the Fifth Census, 1830, Indiana; Original Returns of the Sixth Census, 1840, Indiana; Sixth Census or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States, 1840, pp. 370-373.



probable that some may have been brought to Indiana by an old master who took up his abode in the Hoosier State. As free men they either continued to assist him or turned to other pursuits.

The names of one hundred and ten Indians were recorded on the pages of the seventh census covering the twenty-one counties of this study. One hundred and two were natives of Indiana, four of Michigan, one each of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The birthplace of one was not known. Miami County was the abode for eighty-three, Wabash for fifteen, Cass for seven, and Marshall for five. Saccawquit Godfroy, fifty-five years old and born in Ohio, was living in Butler Township, Miami County, and listed for real estate valued at ten thousand dollars.

Another group which played an important role in the development of northern Indiana was the foreign element. They drifted in before 1850, but the number and their distribution will never be known. Twelve unnaturalized aliens were listed in the 1830 census.<sup>35</sup> The seventh census, therefore, is of particular interest in the allocation of the 10,955, or 6.63 per cent born outside of the United States boundaries. Of the twenty-six countries and islands represented 5,333 were natives of Germany; 1,766 of Ireland; 1,323 of Canada; 1,250 of England; 715 of France; 254 of Scotland; and 199 of Switzerland. For the remainder the figure was below twenty-five.

---

<sup>35</sup> Original Returns of the Fifth United States Census, 1830, Indiana.





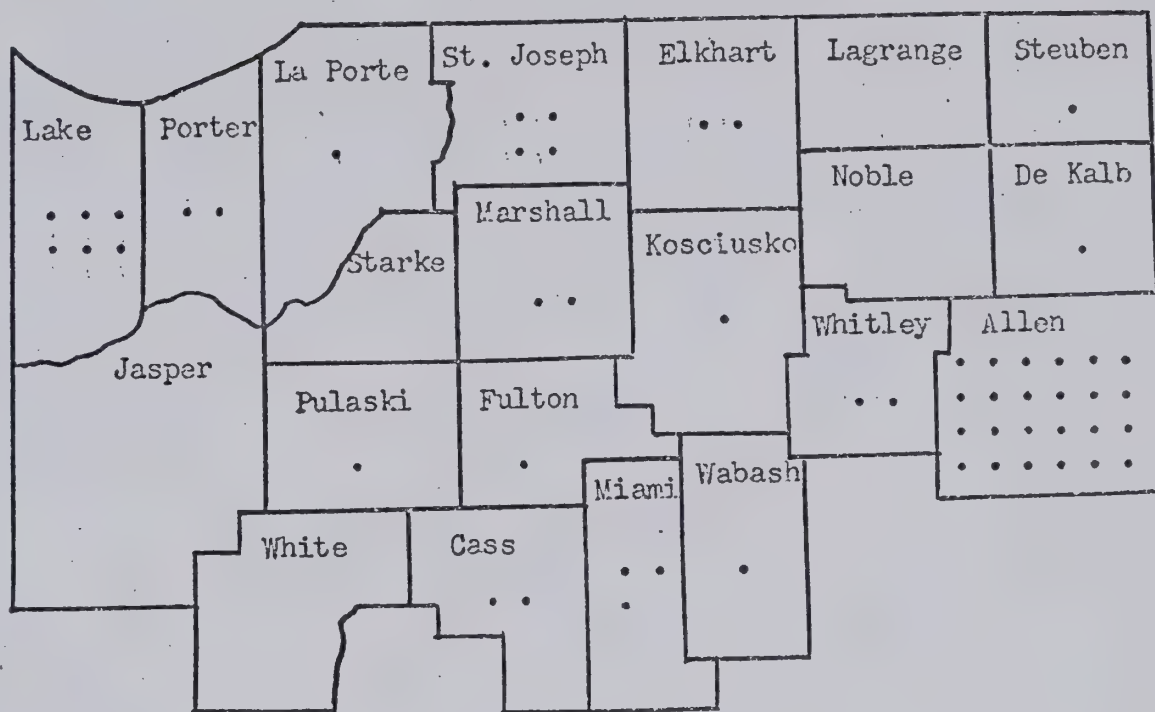
Allen County had the largest foreign population, 3,902. Of this number 2,439 were born in Germany, 554 in France, and 424 in Ireland. Lake, La Porte and St. Joseph counties also had a large foreign element, but in La Porte the Irish predominated. The number of aliens for the remaining seventeen counties varied from 574 for Cass to nine for Starke.

While every county had foreigners, yet, it is evident that certain nationalities settled in larger numbers in some counties than others. For instance, the German population in Allen County was approximately a thousand more than that of all other foreigners combined. Likewise, in Lake County they outnumbered all other aliens by two hundred and sixty. Furthermore, in Miami County this element exceeded by a hundred other nationalities. In De Kalb, Marshall, Noble, Pulaski, St. Joseph, and Whitley counties, one-half of the foreign population consisted of Germans. No other foreign-born group came in such numbers to so many counties in northern Indiana. Nevertheless, it should be noted that over half of the alien population in Lagrange County was composed of Englishmen. Moreover, this situation was duplicated in Wabash County with respect to the Irish, and in Porter County by the Canadians.

In addition to the native and foreign-born, there were 326 who did not fall into either one of these categories. Ten were born at sea, of whom seven were living in Allen County, and one each in La Porte, Wabash, and Whitley counties. For the remaining 316 the birthplace was

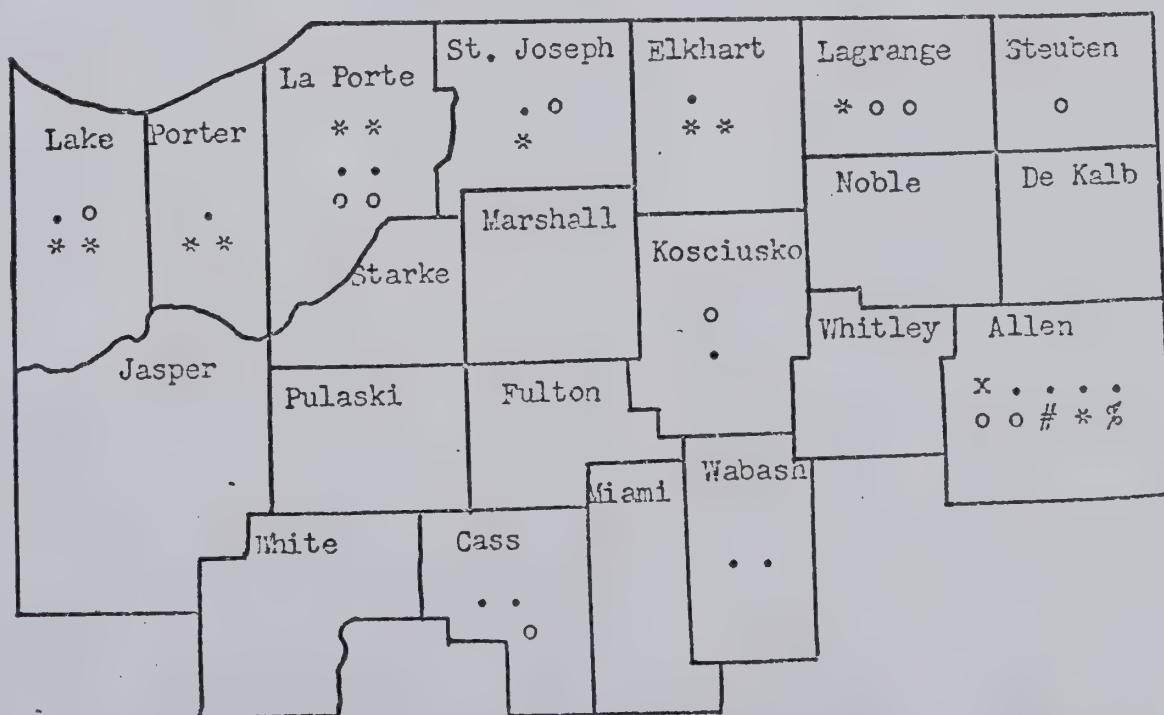


## MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGNERS



Germany

Each mark represents from 49 to 149 inhabitants



. Ireland \* Canada # Scotland o England x France % Switzerland



unknown.<sup>36</sup> Some fell into this classification in every county except Starke.

In conclusion the allocation of northern Indiana's population of 165,286 among the counties is worth of consideration. Allen headed the list with 16,919; followed by Elkhart with 12,697; La Porte with 12,146; Wabash 12,133; Miami 11,303; Cass 10,986; St. Joseph 10,955; Kosciusko 10,244; Lagrange 8,337; De Kalb 8,251; Noble 7,946; Steuben 6,105; Fulton 5,932; Marshall 5,349; Porter 5,236; Whitley 5,190; White 4,760; Lake 3,991; Jasper 3,543; Pulaski 2,596; and Starke 557.

An investigation of the ages of northern Indiana's population will reveal that most Yankees were above the age of thirty. Those from the Middle Atlantic States, the South, and foreign countries were above the age of twenty. Moreover, practically all those born in the North Central States were below thirty years of age. The greater percentage of Hoosiers ranged in age from a few days to fifteen years. It can readily be seen, therefore, that many of the Indianans were the children of men and women who had emigrated to the Hoosier State and at least thirty per cent had arrived between 1835 and 1840.

A further analysis indicates that fifty-four per cent of the New Englanders were above the age of forty. The Southerners were the next oldest group with forty-four per cent above forty, while the natives of the Middle Atlantic States had almost twenty-nine per cent in this

---

<sup>36</sup> In a number of cases the blank pertaining to nativity was not filled in by the enumerator.

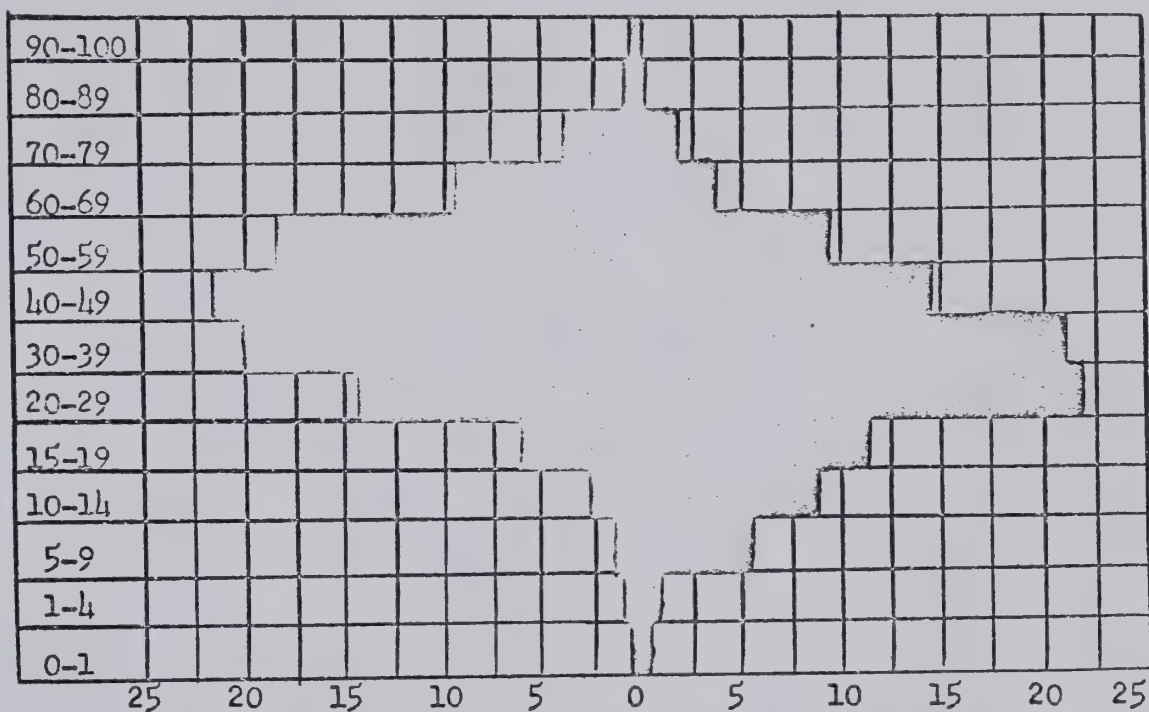




## AGE GROUPS OF NORTHERN INDIANA IN 1850

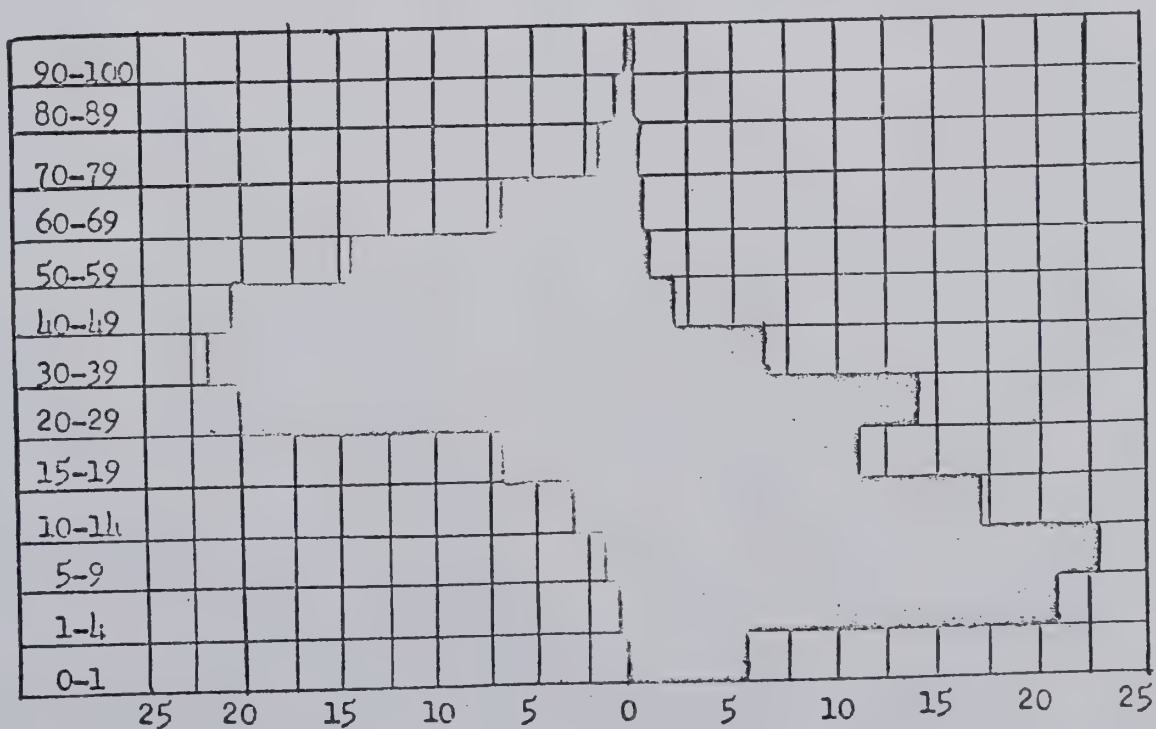
New England States

Middle Atlantic States



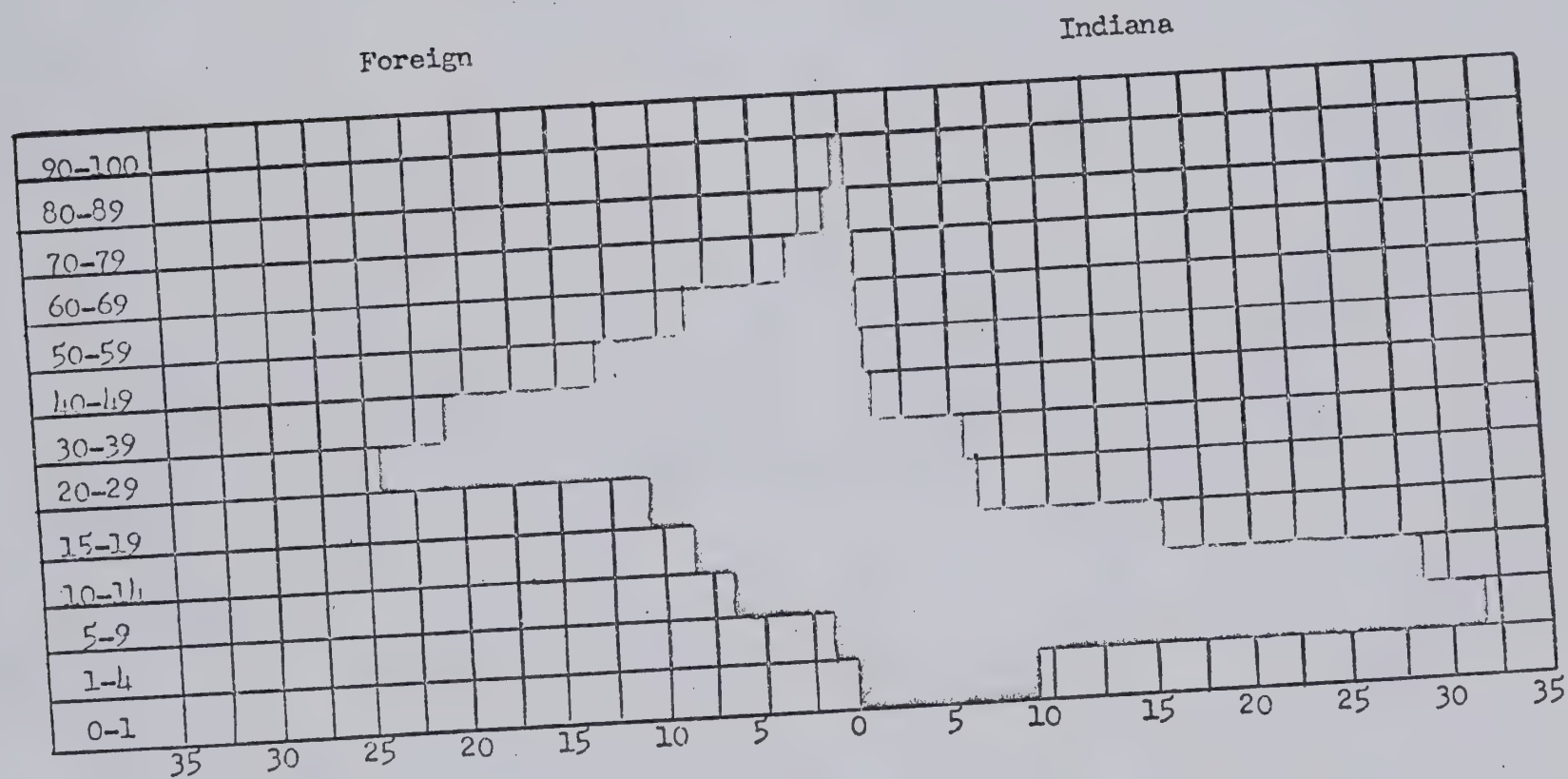
Southern States

North Central States





# AGE GROUPS OF NORTHERN INDIANA IN 1850





range, and the foreigners twenty-seven per cent. Approximately seventy-eight per cent of the Midwesterners were below twenty years of age. Nevertheless, for the Hoosiers the figure was ninety-three per cent.

Regardless of their age or where they came from, these early pioneers wrote a chapter in their respective areas by the deeds they performed which served as a guide for those who followed.





## CHAPTER IV

### SECTIONAL ALIGNMENT IN NORTHERN INDIANA

From a sectional angle, the twenty-one counties in northern Indiana more or less group themselves into three divisions. An analysis, therefore, of each county may indicate the reason for this alignment. While numbers are important in the study of population movements, percentages, however, may present a somewhat more accurate picture for an area as a whole. For this discussion the latter will be used. Furthermore to give some indication of the wealth in each county the names of the five highest property holders and their real estate valuations will also be surveyed in each tier. The first or northern tier is composed of all border counties and one interior county.

In 1833 when the white covered wagons began to follow the stage route from Detroit to Chicago, a man named Bennett settled in Lake County,<sup>1</sup> and there opened a new country tavern to benefit from the westward expansion. Five years later a law was passed to organize the county,<sup>2</sup> and by 1850 there were 45.10 per cent of the settlers who had come from the Middle West, 24.05 per cent from the Middle Atlantic States, 21.60 per cent from foreign countries, 6.42 per cent from New England, and 2.03 per cent from the South. The large per-

---

<sup>1</sup> T. H. Ball, Lake County, Indiana, from 1834 to 1872 (Chicago, 1873), 20.

<sup>2</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1836-1837, General, 55-56.



centage of aliens is significant in view of the fact that they were mostly Germans.

With respect to real estate valuations, Lake did not reveal any unusual information. George Earle,<sup>3</sup> a forty-three-year-old English architect, living in Hobart Township had the largest property holdings, sixteen thousand dollars, in the county. Two Yankees, Solon Robinson,<sup>4</sup> an agricultural editor from Connecticut forty-six years old, and Henry Wells<sup>5</sup> a forty-nine-year-old farmer from Massachusetts, both living in Center Township ranked second with five thousand dollars each. John W. Dinwiddie,<sup>6</sup> a Buckeye, thirty-six years of age living in the same township and a farmer followed with forty-eight hundred dollars. With four thousand dollars two farmers, a tanner, and a woman tied for fifth place.

---

<sup>3</sup> George Earle was a native of Falmouth, England, who became a resident of Lake County in 1836. Ball, Lake County, Indiana, from 1834 to 1872, pp. 284-286.

<sup>4</sup> Solon Robinson settled in Lake County in the fall of 1834. Kellar, Solon Robinson, Pioneer and Agriculturist, I, 1-10.

<sup>5</sup> Henry Wells also came to Lake County in the fall of 1834. He was very active in civic affairs. Ball, Lake County, Indiana, from 1834 to 1872, pp. 311-312.

<sup>6</sup> John W. Dinwiddie was born on October 1, 1813. At Indian Town he farmed as early as 1835 or 1836, but discovered it was unprofitable. Consequently, he sold his farm and moved to Illinois to work on the canal. In the fall of 1844, however, he bought a farm of two hundred acres and returned to Lake County. Ibid., 294.



Wellington A. Clark,<sup>7</sup> the youngest, thirty-four years old was a native of New York living in Center Township. Among the remaining three all in Ross Township were Elizabeth Benton, fifty-two also from the Empire State; Samuel Parrish, five years older, a Pennsylvanian; and John Wood,<sup>8</sup> a forty-nine-year-old tanner from Massachusetts.

As early as 1822, the French trader, Joseph Bailly and his Ottawa Indian wife made a home on the Calumet River within the present boundaries of Porter County. This French and Indian trading post was referred to as Baillytown probably by the early settlers, but it was never a locality. Settlement, however, did not begin until the stage line from Detroit to Chicago began to operate in 1833. In that year three brothers, Jesse, William, and Isaac Morgan, from the Old Dominion State settled in the rich prairie of Porter County.<sup>9</sup> They were followed by others, and in 1836 the county was organized.<sup>10</sup> From that year on the population began to increase in larger numbers and by 1850 over twenty per cent had settled there from the Middle Atlantic States,

---

<sup>7</sup> Wellington A. Clark had been a clerk in a wholesale grocery store at Albany, New York, before coming West. On a visit to his brother Sanford D. Clark, a successful merchant in Ohio, he obtained a position in 1838 as supercargo on a schooner from Cleveland to Chicago. After the cargo had been disposed of he made arrangements to purchase land in Lake County as he had been favorably impressed with that area. Ibid., 307.

<sup>8</sup> In 1835, John Wood examined the region which included Lake County and settled there in 1836. Ibid., 302.

<sup>9</sup> Ball, Northwestern Indiana, 46-50, 308.

<sup>10</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1835-1836, General, 51-52.





7.90 per cent from foreign countries, 5.90 per cent from the South, 5.79 per cent from New England, and 59.60 per cent were natives of the North Central States.

The large property holders were all farmers. One apparently also operated a mill when the tilling of the soil did not occupy his entire attention. With \$13,250 Joseph Brown, a Virginian, sixty-six years old living in Washington Township, took first place in the county. He was followed by a New Yorker, Silas Booth, forty-six years of age living in Center Township, with eight thousand dollars. The remaining three were listed for seven thousand dollars each, among whom were David Oaks, fifty-two, from the Empire State, living in Washington Township; Wilson Malon in the same township, forty-four, from Ohio; and Isaac Morgan, a Virginian, forty-nine, in Center Township.

Prior to 1829, no settlement had been made within the present boundaries of La Porte County. In 1827, however, Stephen S. Benedict together with his wife, Miriam, and seven children started for Illinois from Durhan, Greene County, New York. They settled at Ottawa where the father died. In February, 1829, the family started for Chicago and after a few days in that locality proceeded eastward and on March 15 arrived in New Durhan Township, La Porte County. They made the long and tedious journey with an ox team through snow in places eighteen inches deep. Others began to arrive and by 1832 more than a hundred families had taken up their abode in the county.<sup>11</sup> It now became

---

<sup>11</sup> Jasper Packard, History of La Porte County, Indiana (La Porte, 1876), 36-37, 68.



essential that the county be organized and on January 9, the legislature passed an act for that purpose.<sup>12</sup> Accordingly, the population increased rapidly and by 1850 La Porte was superseded by only two other counties, Allen and Elkhart. In that year 54.26 per cent were natives from the North Central States, 25.33 per cent from the Middle Atlantic States, 7.61 per cent from the South, 6.45 per cent from foreign countries, and 5.79 per cent from New England.

Real estate holdings for this county were higher than in the two previous counties and it is also worthy of observation that the three ranking men were between thirty-two and forty-five years of age. One hundred thousand dollars, the largest, was recorded for E. D. Taylor, an official of the First Branch Bank in Michigan City, forty-five years old, and a native of Virginia. A farmer, David G. Ross, from the same state and thirteen years younger living in La Porte ranked second with forty thousand dollars. He in turn was followed by another farmer, Oliver P. Ludlow,<sup>13</sup> a Hoosier, thirty-five years old living in Center Township, with real estate valued at thirty thousand dollars. Abram P. Andrew, Jr.,<sup>14</sup> forty-nine years old from Ohio in La Porte, with five thousand dollars less took fourth

---

<sup>12</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1831-1832, pp. 9-10.

<sup>13</sup> Oliver P. Ludlow was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1814. Rev. E. D. Daniels, A Twentieth Century History and Biographical Record of La Porte County, Indiana (Chicago, 1904), 518.

<sup>14</sup> Abram P. Andrew, Jr., came to La Porte in 1832. At one time he was a steamboat captain on the Mississippi River. Ibid., 133.



place. The oldest man of the five, Joseph Orr,<sup>15</sup> was fifty-six years of age living in Center Township and a Pennsylvania farmer whose property was appraised at \$20,200.

The first white intruder upon the soil of St. Joseph County to make a permanent home was Pierre F. Naverre, an educated gentleman of French descent. He came in 1820 from Monroe, Michigan, as the agent of the American Fur Company. Three years later Alexis Coquillard appeared from Detroit to establish a trading post on the St. Joseph River.<sup>16</sup> Year by year more arrived and in 1830 the county was formed by an act of the legislature.<sup>17</sup> At the time of the 1850 census 63.07 per cent of the inhabitants had begun their earthly career in the Middle West, 19.48 per cent in the Middle Atlantic States, 7.63 per cent in foreign countries, 6.37 per cent in the South, and 3.40 per cent in New England.

With respect to property holdings, it should be stated that the four wealthiest men were between thirty-four and thirty-six years of age. The first two with real estate appraised at twenty thousand dollars each were George W. Reynolds, a merchant in Portage Township,

---

<sup>15</sup> Joseph Orr was born at Mount Rock, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, on July 23, 1794. He emigrated to the Northwest Territory, arriving in Cincinnati on April 1, 1799. In June, 1823, he settled in Indiana. Ibid., 141-142.

<sup>16</sup> Timothy E. Howard, A History of St. Joseph County, Indiana (2 vols., Chicago, 1907), I, 130-132.

<sup>17</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1829-1830, pp. 28-29.





and John Reynolds,<sup>18</sup> a farmer in Olive Township, both natives of Ohio. Third place was shared by four from Portage Township with fifteen thousand dollars each. They were Alexis Coquillard,<sup>19</sup> thirty-four, a general trader from Michigan; Leonard C. Harris, a merchant from New York, thirty-six years old; Henrietta Byerle ten years older, a native of Austria; and Jonathan A. Liston, an attorney, forty-four years old from the Diamond State.

According to tradition Rosseau, a French trader, settled on Elkhart Prairie, five miles northwest of the present site of Coshen in 1815. Six years later the hermit squatter, Joseph Noffsinger, established a home at the junction of the Christina and St. Joseph River. He, however, had disappeared when the immigration stream began to widen in 1828.<sup>20</sup> Those who came were a law unto themselves until January 29, 1830, when Elkhart County was formed.<sup>21</sup> Twenty years later the population had increased so as to include 63.75 per cent Midwesterners, 22.61 per cent from the Middle Atlantic States, 5.40

---

<sup>18</sup> John Reynolds was born near Lancaster, Ohio, July 12, 1814. Later the parents moved to Wayne County, Indiana. At about the age of fifteen, he walked to Fort Wayne with only \$1.31 in his pocket, and in 1833 came to South Bend. John and George were brothers. Goodspeed Brothers, Pictorial and Biographical Memoirs of Elkhart and St. Joseph Counties, 772-773.

<sup>19</sup> He may have been a relative of Alexis Coquillard who came to St. Joseph County in 1823.

<sup>20</sup> Chapman, History of Elkhart County, 335-336.

<sup>21</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1829-1830, pp. 29-31.



per cent Southerners, 4.03 per cent foreigners, and 3.41 per cent Yankees.

That the fairer sex also rated in financial circles was demonstrated in Elkhart County, where Clarinda Friar, sixty-five years of age, living in Elkhart Township, and a native of New Hampshire ranked first with twenty thousand dollars. In the same township was a farmer ten years younger, John W. Violet, <sup>22</sup> a Virginian who followed with property valued at two thousand dollars less than that of the New England lady. The next three men representing three different sections and ages tied for third place with fifteen thousand dollars each. They were Havilah Beardsley, <sup>23</sup> a physician, fifty-five years old, living in Concord Township and a native of Connecticut; Stephen Fargo, a mill merchant fourteen years younger, in Washington Township from the Empire State; and William Wilkinson, a Virginia farmer in Elkhart Township, fifty-four years old.

In all likelihood Benjamin Blair, Nathan Fowler, and Jason

---

<sup>22</sup> John W. Violet was born near Harper's Ferry, August 29, 1795. At the age of seven his mother moved to the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio. From 1820 to 1823, he lived in Missouri, then returned to Ohio. On October 4, 1828, he and his father-in-law went prospecting and as a result of this trip brought the family to Indiana in 1829. Goodspeed Brothers, Pictorial and Biographical Memoirs of Elkhart and St. Joseph Counties, 718-719.

<sup>23</sup> Havilah Beardsley was born at New Fairfield, Connecticut, on April 1, 1795. While a child, his parents moved to Ohio and at the age of twelve he left home. In 1816 under the guidance of a Professor Hill of Urbana, he began the study of medicine, and in 1825 was graduated from Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. Anthony Deahl, A Twentieth Century History and Biographical Record of Elkhart County, Indiana (Chicago, 1905), 153.



Thurston were the first permanent white settlers in Lagrange County, arriving in 1828.<sup>24</sup> The following year many more came. It was not until 1832, however, before an act was passed to form the above county.<sup>25</sup> By 1850, the county's population was composed of 55.87 per cent from the Middle West, 30.39 per cent from the Middle Atlantic States, 5.55 per cent from New England, 3.91 per cent from foreign countries; and 3.22 per cent from the South.

Millers and farmers predominated in the upper financial brackets of Lagrange County. One of the outstanding millers in the county was George Wolcott,<sup>26</sup> forty-three years old living in Johnson Township and a native of Connecticut. His property was valued at thirty thousand dollars. Another man, Nathan Jenks, seven years younger from Rhode Island, his wife, Jane, forty-eight years of age from the Bay State, and their son, Henry B., born in New York together had interests in East Lima Township amounting to \$30,180. Since they were also engaged in the milling business, it is likely the larger percentage of this sum may have been invested in the mill. Of the three farmers, two, Samuel G.

---

<sup>24</sup> F. A. Battey & Co., Counties of La Grange and Noble, 135.

<sup>25</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1831-1832, pp. 110-112.

<sup>26</sup> George Wolcott born in Torrington, Connecticut, July 26, 1806, removed with his parents to Ohio at the age of sixteen. In 1837, he came to Lagrange County. He not only built mills, shops, stores, and houses, but also erected Wolcottville Seminary. F. A. Battey & Co., Counties of La Grange and Noble, 341.





Burnside,<sup>27</sup> forty-seven years of age living in East Greenfield Township credited with real estate appraised at \$13,060, and Amos Davis,<sup>28</sup> five years older in Newberry Township with holdings assessed at \$12,100, were from Virginia. P. Jones fifty-six years old from the Keystone State in Springfield Township had a sum only five hundred dollars higher than Davis.

Gideon Langdon and John and Jacob Stayner came to Steuben County in 1831 to establish a home in the wilderness of Indiana.<sup>29</sup> Gradually others came in, but not until January 18, 1837, did the legislature regard it necessary to organize the county.<sup>30</sup> In 1850, this county had the largest percentage of New Englanders, 8.71, of any county in northern Indiana. Then, too, this was true of the Middle Atlantic States, most of whom were from New York, the percentage being 34.73. This was definitely the most important corner for the Yankees. There were 3.85 per cent from foreign countries, 1.31 per cent from the South, the lowest percentage in any county of Southerners, and 51.29 per cent had been born in the North Central States.

The wealth of the county was also largely in the hands of the

---

<sup>27</sup> Samuel G. Burnside was an overseer of the poor in 1832. Ibid., 224.

<sup>28</sup> Amos Davis entered land in 1835, and no doubt came in that year or shortly thereafter. Ibid., 401.

<sup>29</sup> Inter-State Publishing Co., History of Steuben County, 698.

<sup>30</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1836-1837, General, 56-57.



Yankees and New Yorkers. Thomas Gale,<sup>31</sup> a farmer, fifty-six years old, living in Pleasant Township, and a native from the Empire State, ranked first with real estate valuations of twenty-five thousand dollars. An Irish miller, John Thompson, eight years younger and living in Jackson Township, was credited with five thousand dollars less than Gale. Moreover, a young New York merchant, S. P. Chamber, thirty-seven years old living in Otsego Township, and Avery Faneleave, a farmer sixteen years older living in Fremont Township from the Constitution State, ranked third with ten thousand dollars. Fifth place was accorded to Enoz Beall, a forty-three-year-old associate judge, living in Brockville, with holdings to the amount of \$7.250.

In September, 1833, John Houlton, the first permanent settler, came from Ohio to De Kalb County, with three hired men, a yoke of oxen, and a crosscut saw. Four days was all the time required to construct the first cabin. Moreover, this cabin was remembered by those pioneers who took up their abode in the county before 1840 because canes were made from the timber and presented to them as souvenirs.<sup>32</sup> By January 14, 1837, the Hoosier lawmakers had been convinced that the county should be organized.<sup>33</sup> Fifteen years later there were 66.61 per cent living in

<sup>31</sup> Thomas Gale and Cornelius Gilmore laid out the original plat of Angola, Indiana. Inter-State Publishing Co., History of Steuben County, 651.

<sup>32</sup> B. F. Bowen & Company, History of De Kalb County, Indiana (Indianapolis, 1914), 51.

<sup>33</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1836-1837, General, 57-58.



the area from the Middle West, 23.68 per cent from the Middle Atlantic States, 3.43 per cent from New England, 2.78 per cent from the South, and 2.76 per cent from foreign countries.

A glance at the real estate valuations will indicate that this county was not among the more wealthy counties in the tier. Reuben J. Dawson, a Hoosier lawyer, thirty-nine years old living in Concord Township headed the list with eight thousand dollars. A farmer, Charles Norris, from the Pine Tree State ranked second with seventy-five hundred dollars. He was sixty-two years old and living in Wilmington Township. Four farmers tied for third place with five thousand dollars. They were John W. Ashleman,<sup>34</sup> fifty years old, a native of Switzerland, living in Union Township; and three Ohioans, Ure Johnson, thirty-five, in Jackson Township; Wesley Park, thirty-nine, in Auburn; and Robert Work also thirty-nine in Butler Township.

The borders of Noble County had been crossed six years before those of De Kalb. On April 4, 1827, Joel Bristol had arrived in Noble Township, although several years elapsed before other settlers came.<sup>35</sup> By 1836, however, there were enough inhabitants to institute civil government and the county was formally organized.<sup>36</sup> In 1850 many states

---

<sup>34</sup> John W. Ashleman according to the county history was a native of Germany. When he was ready to start for America, his trunk was robbed. Consequently, he entered a foreign land practically penniless. Inter-State Publishing Co., History of De Kalb County, Indiana (Chicago, 1885), 837.

<sup>35</sup> F. A. Battey & Co., Counties of La Grange and Noble, 27-28, 242.

<sup>36</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1835-1836, General, 54-55.





and foreign countries were represented to the extent of 65.93 per cent from the North Central States, 22.55 per cent from the Middle Atlantic States, 4.91 per cent from the South, 3 per cent from foreign countries, and 2.72 per cent from New England.

Real estate holdings were higher than those in the adjoining county, De Kalb. William Mitchell<sup>37</sup> a forty-four-year-old farmer and native of New York, living in Washington Township owned property valued at fifteen thousand dollars. Joseph Galloway also living in the same township and a farmer four years older than Mitchell, a native of the Keystone State, and Asa Brown an innkeeper living in Allen Township from Vermont, who had reached the age of fifty-four, each owned real estate appraised at ten thousand dollars. Likewise, a farmer, David Harriman, living in Orange Township from the Garden State had accumulated in forty-one years property assessed at nine thousand dollars. The next man, Hiram King, in spite of being ten years older than Harriman was listed for one thousand dollars less. King also a farmer and living in Swan Township was a native of New York.

The last county, Allen, in this group is almost in a class of

---

<sup>37</sup> William Mitchell was born in Montgomery County, New York. In 1836, he left New York for Indiana via the Erie Canal to Buffalo, then a steamer to Monroe, Michigan, and from there by wagon to the present site of Kendallville. He was elected a representative from Indiana to the thirty-seventh Congress, and served on the Committee of Indian Affairs. Samuel E. Alvord, Alvord's History of Noble County, Indiana (Logansport, Indiana, 1902), 153; Charles Larnan, Dictionary of the United States Congress (Washington, 1864), 262.



its own, but in some respects more closely allied to the foregoing counties than any others in northern Indiana. It was the first county organized in the northern tier, December 17, 1823,<sup>38</sup> and probably waited the longest for this act after the first settlers had arrived. By 1850, it had the largest population of any county in northern Indiana. The composition of the inhabitants is very interesting because the foreign element exceeded all other sections except the North Central States. Furthermore, it should be noted that even though this was the first county organized in the region under consideration, the percentage for those born in the Middle West, 54.82, was surpassed by seventeen other counties. There were 23.06 per cent foreigners, 16.14 per cent from the Middle Atlantic States, 3.32 per cent Southerners, and 2.35 per cent New Englanders.

There is no question but what the wealth in northern Indiana centered in Allen County in 1850. To this day, there is sufficient evidence that prosperity still reigns. Samuel Hanna,<sup>39</sup> a fifty-two-year-old farmer from Kentucky led the list with \$130,000; followed by Allen Hamilton,<sup>40</sup> another farmer fifty years of age from Ireland with

---

<sup>38</sup> The Revised Laws of Indiana, 1823-1824, pp. 109-111.

<sup>39</sup> Samuel Hanna was born on October 18, 1797, in Scott County, Kentucky. In 1804, his father James Hanna moved to Dayton, Ohio, and fifteen years later Samuel emigrated to Fort Wayne. Brice, History of Fort Wayne, pt. 2, pp. 3-14.

<sup>40</sup> According to Brice, History of Fort Wayne, pt. 2, pp. 18-22, Allen Hamilton was born in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1798.



twenty thousand dollars less; William G. Ewing,<sup>41</sup> a forty-eight-year old merchant from Michigan with one hundred thousand dollars; William Rockhill,<sup>42</sup> fifty-seven years old from the Garden State engaged in farming with \$44,600; and a forty-fiveyear old plank road contractor, Samuel Edsall,<sup>43</sup> from New York with forty thousand dollars.

The second or middle tier comprised of Whitley, Kosciusko, Marshall, Starke, Pulaski, and Fulton counties followed a pattern which varied from the first or northern tier. What variation existed might be attributed in part to the fact that they were all interior counties.

Although there were still about a hundred and fifty Indians within the limits of Whitley County in 1833, the white man began to

---

This varies from the census record. In July, 1817, he sailed for Quebec and became a victim of ship fever. When he was well enough to travel, he sold some of his wardrobe in order to go to Philadelphia, which journey was made on foot. Three years later, he started for the West, and in 1823 decided to settle at Fort Wayne.

<sup>41</sup> See "The Ewings--W. G. and G. W. Ewing," in *ibid.*, pt. 2, pp. 23-28, for an account of their activities in Allen County.

<sup>42</sup> William Rockhill was born on February 10, 1793, at Burlington, New Jersey. In 1823, he emigrated to Fort Wayne and became a very prominent citizen. A year later he became one of the first members of the board of county commissioners. In 1832 he was successful in winning a seat in the state legislature as the representative from Allen and Huntington counties. Two years later he was re-elected to this post. In 1844 he was elected to the state senate, and two years later as a representative to Congress. Valley of the Upper Maumee River, II, 406-407; Lanman, Dictionary of the United States Congress, 314.

<sup>43</sup> Samuel Edsall came to Fort Wayne in 1824. B. H. Griswold, The Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, Indiana (Chicago, 1917), 267.





establish permanent homes.<sup>44</sup> Five years later it was organized,<sup>45</sup> and by 1850 had a fairly representative group within its borders.

The Midwesterners comprised 66.98 per cent of the total population, the Middle Atlantic States 18.56 per cent, the Southerners 7.67 per cent, the foreigners 4.67 per cent, and the Yankees 1.95 per cent.

Eli Pierce, a physician, fifty-five years old, from New York had the largest property holdings, twenty-one thousand dollars. He was followed by four farmers from Pennsylvania, Henry Egolf, forty-four years old, with real estate assessed at twelve thousand dollars; Jonas Nott,<sup>46</sup> fifty-two, \$10,500; John McKeehan, sixty, eight thousand dollars; and David Haden, forty-three, fifty-five hundred. Christian Hartern a thirty-five-year-old carpenter from the Buckeye State duplicated the last amount.

Despite the fact that there were still four Indian villages in Kosciusko County in 1835,<sup>47</sup> William Felkner had established his home

<sup>44</sup> Weston A. Goodspeed and Charles Blanchard (eds.), Counties of Whitley and Noble, Indiana (Chicago, 1882), 51.

<sup>45</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1837-1838, Local, 408.

<sup>46</sup> It is difficult to determine from the census whether the surname is Nott or Molt.

<sup>47</sup> The villages were Wauweeahsee (Wauwaassee, Wawweassee, Waweassee) located near the edge of Wabec's Lake approximately two and one-half miles southeast of the present town of Milford; Mesquabuck (Mesquabuck, Musquabuck, Musquawbuck) at the outlet of the Tippecanoe River now the present site of Oswego; Monoquet four miles down the river to the southwest and situated on the north bank of the stream; and Mota five miles southwest. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana (Chicago, [1876]), 283.



there in March, 1833. He was soon followed by others, and three years after his arrival the legislature passed an act to effect organization.<sup>48</sup> by 1850 over ten thousand had settled in the county of whom 71.22 per cent were natives of the North Central States, 16.09 per cent of the Middle Atlantic States, 8.50 per cent from the South, 2.69 per cent of foreign countries, and 1.36 per cent of New England.

Like its neighbor, Whitley County, Kosciusko possessed about the same amount of wealth for the five highest property holders. Here again, a physician Roland Willard,<sup>49</sup> fifty-five years old from the Empire State in Oswego led the list with real estate valued at \$16,500. C. W. Blount,<sup>50</sup> a forty-four-year-old miller in the same town from Connecticut was next with \$14,024. The youngest man only twenty-three years of age, Charles W. Chapman, was a Hoosier lumber merchant in Warsaw who ranked third with nine thousand dollars. Two farmers in Van Buren Township, William J. Mues,<sup>51</sup> forty-four, a native of Ohio with seventy-eight hundred dollars, and Joel Long, fifty-three from

---

<sup>48</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1835-1836, General, 55-57.

<sup>49</sup> The name is listed as Rowland Willard, Roland Willard in the county history and on the census record as Rolland. Probably all three are incorrect. He was the first physician in Oswego. The Lewis Publishing Company, Biographical and Historical Record of Kosciusko County, Indiana (Chicago, 1887), 673, 683.

<sup>50</sup> The name is almost illegible and may not have been correctly spelled here.

<sup>51</sup> This name is very poorly written on the census record and may not be spelled correctly here.



the Old Dominion State with seventy-five hundred dollars, placed fourth and fifth respectively.

Apparently the first settlers came to Marshall County in 1833. Silas Morgan a contractor for the Michigan Road arrived on the first day of June, 1833, to establish a home in this county. An account also claims that Robert Schroeder came in that year. Two other outstanding pioneers invaded the county in 1836. The previous year Amzi L. Wheeler born in the Empire State purchased land. Before coming to this region he had spent several winters teaching school in La Porte County. Likewise, Thomas McDonald bought land in 1835, and both families arrived in the county the following spring. McDonald emigrated from Connersville, Indiana, and located near Lake Maxinkuckee while Wheeler settled in Plymouth. The latter a staunch Democrat was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850, and in a letter of November 13, 1850, written from Indianapolis, remarked with respect to the section dealing with Negroes and mulattoes that it had been "under debate half a day, yet during that short debate we have had a foretaste of what may be expected before it is closed. It may become necessary . . . to read the riot act every morning, instead of calling in a minister of the gospel to pray for us! . . . the negro would never have been here if we had not stolen his father and brought him here . . . . A portion of this convention . . . do certainly entertain sentiments on this subject that would make a South Carolinian blush."<sup>52</sup>

---

<sup>52</sup> Hon. Daniel McDonald, A Twentieth Century History of Marshall





While some became embroiled in heated discussions in the constitutional convention, others were engaged in obtaining the desired information for a census in 1850. The enumerator for Marshall County reported that sixty-seven per cent of the inhabitants were natives of the North Central States, 17.46 per cent from the Middle Atlantic States, 8.13 per cent from the South, 5.31 per cent from foreign countries, and 1.91 per cent from New England.

Although the total amount of real estate valuations was somewhat lower in this county than Kosciusko, the five highest property holders were also younger than those in the latter county. Samuel D. Talure, the oldest man, was a farmer fifty-two years old from Rhode Island, and ranked first with fourteen thousand dollars. A thirty-nine-year-old merchant from New York, A. G. Wheeler, was second with \$10,500. Third place was assigned to Thomas Rockhill, a farmer, forty-two years old from the Garden State with eight thousand dollars. An English butcher, John Houghton, thirty-nine years old came next with seventy-seven hundred dollars. Fifth place was allotted to Austin Fuller, a miller thirty-nine years old from New York, with seven thousand dollars.

Edward Smith, an Englishman, was the first settler in Starke County. He chose for his site the northeastern portion of the county

---

County, Indiana (2 vols., Chicago, 1908), I, 192-193, II, 406, 409. Minnie H. Swindell, The Story of Marshall County (n.p., 1923). The county was organized on February 4, 1836. Laws of Indiana, 1835-1836, General, 49-50.



now Oregon Township in 1835.<sup>53</sup> The county was not organized until 1850,<sup>54</sup> and then was rather sparsely settled. Of those living there at that time 72.53 per cent were Midwesterners, 19.93 per cent from the Middle Atlantic States, 4.30 per cent Southerners, and New Englanders and foreigners each represented 1.62 per cent.

The lowest real estate holdings in northern Indiana were recorded for Starke County. Among the five highest, who were all farmers, thirty-five hundred dollars was the largest amount and fourteen hundred the lowest. Samuel Sherck, forty-eight years of age from Pennsylvania, in North Bend Township was credited with the thirty-five hundred dollars. The next three, Jacob Replogle,<sup>55</sup> fifty from Ohio, in North Bend Township; Daniel Romig in the same township, forty-nine, a Pennsylvanian; and Edward Smith, forty-eight from England in Oregon Township, were listed for fifteen hundred dollars. Jesse H. Short fourteen years younger than Smith from the Diamond State in California Township trailed with fourteen hundred dollars.

Across the borders of Pulaski County came the first white settler, George S. Phillips, in October, 1834.<sup>56</sup> Gradually others

---

<sup>53</sup> Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana, 276.

<sup>54</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1849-1850, General, 213-214.

<sup>55</sup> Jacob Replogle emigrated from Ohio to Elkhart County, Indiana, then to Pulaski County in 1837, and by 1850 he had located in Starke County. F. A. Battey & Co., Counties of White and Pulaski, Indiana (Chicago, 1883), 598.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid., 573.



followed but never in large numbers. Hence, the county was not organized until February 18, 1839.<sup>57</sup> Nevertheless, the composition of the population in 1850 is interesting. Among the inhabitants were 69.29 per cent from the Middle West, 16.34 per cent from the Middle Atlantic States, 8.98 per cent from the South, 4.35 per cent from foreign countries, and .89 per cent from New England. The Yankees, therefore, represented only a drop in a bucket.

From a financial angle, the scale was higher in Pulaski County than in the neighboring county of Starke. A young thirty-five-year-old farmer, Jesse Millison, from the Keystone State in Tippecanoe Township ranked first with property appraised at fifteen thousand dollars. Another farmer, Samuel Huntzinger, from the same state and four years older in Indian Creek Township, was second with six thousand dollars. The youngest man, Homer J. M. Porter, was a merchant from the Empire State twenty-five years of age living in Monroe Township with holdings of five thousand dollars. Peter W. Demoss<sup>58</sup> also a farmer thirty-nine years old in Tippecanoe Township from Ohio duplicated the sum of Porter. Strangely enough, the oldest man, Josiah Bryant, a sixty-one-year-old farmer also from the Buckeye State in White Post Township ranked fifth with five hundred dollars less than either Demoss or Porter possessed.

---

<sup>57</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1838-1839, General, 34-35.

<sup>58</sup> Peter W. Demoss had emigrated from Preble County, Ohio, to Cass County, Indiana, before coming to Pulaski County. F. A. Battey & Co., Counties of White and Pulaski, 599.





Just as to who the first settlers were in Fulton County might be a debatable topic. A treaty with the Potawatomi stipulated that a cron mill and blacksmith shop were to be erected.<sup>59</sup> In the spring of 1827 these two structures were built. As a result, Nathan Rose, the miller, and John Lindsey, the blacksmith, arrived in that year. The following year a trading post was established near the mill in charge of J. B. Wyman and LeClaire, a Frenchman, who conducted a profitable business with the Indians. By some these people were considered only transients and James Elliott and W. J. Shields who arrived in 1830 are regarded as the first homesteaders.<sup>60</sup> No doubt, the delay in building the Michigan Road retarded immigration to Fulton County. It is questionable whether any attempts were made to any extent for settlement in the county prior to 1836. In that year the county was organized<sup>61</sup> and civilization began to move toward this region. Joseph Sippy of Medina County, Ohio, had made a prospecting trip to Indiana in 1835 and was favorably impressed by the land falling within the borders of Fulton County. Consequently, on the first day of June, 1836, a colony of forty-seven started with their scanty possessions on

---

<sup>59</sup> Charles J. Kappler (comp. and ed.), Indian Affairs. Laws and Treaties (2 vols., Washington, 1903), II, 196. These volumes are a part of the Senate Documents, 57 Cong., 1 Sess., (serial nos. 4253 and 4254).

<sup>60</sup> Henry A. Barnhart, An Account of Fulton County from its Organization (Dayton, Ohio, 1923), 26-27.

<sup>61</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1835-1836, General, 48-49.



wagons drawn by oxen for the Hoosier State. Each family also brought hogs, sheep, and a cow.<sup>62</sup> Others began to come and probably the Michigan Road served as the main guide to the county. By 1850, the population consisted of 70.19 per cent from the Middle West, 14.91 per cent from the Middle Atlantic States, 9.77 per cent from the South, 3.33 per cent from foreign countries, and 1.55 per cent from New England.

In the case of Fulton County, the older men held the purse strings among the five highest property holders. Frederick Ault, a Pennsylvania merchant, sixty-four years of age in Rochester headed the list with real estate valuations of \$12,830. Another merchant, William Rennells, fourteen years younger, in Henry Township from the Old Dominion State was second with ninety-six hundred dollars. A New York farmer, Henry Kent, in Rochester, who duplicated Ault's age took third place with nine thousand dollars. Three men, Peter Barron, a forty-year-old Hoosier wool manufacturer, also in Rochester; Henry Hoover, a farmer, sixty-five years old from the Tarheel State in Henry Township; and Young Ralston, a thirty-six year old landlord, from Ohio in Richland Township tied for fourth place with five thousand dollars each.

A short resume will indicate that approximately one per cent of the total population in each county consisted of New Englanders. It can readily be seen, therefore, that these interior counties were not as popular among the Yankees as the border counties in the northern

---

<sup>62</sup> Barnhart, An Account of Fulton County, 136-137.



tier. Nevertheless, the inhabitants from the Middle Atlantic States frequently chose one of these counties, yet, they settled in larger numbers in the first tier. Although New York was well represented in the border counties, in the middle tier Pennsylvania forged ahead in the number born within her borders. Moreover, Southerners had settled in larger numbers in the middle tier than in the northern. Furthermore, foreigners had not been attracted to the interior counties to any large extent, the average being only slightly over three per cent. Sixty-seven per cent or more of the inhabitants were Midwesterners. Generally, the Hoosiers were in the majority except in Kosciusko, Starke, and Whitley where the Buckeyes emerged ahead with a slightly higher percentage.

The third or southern tier of northern Indiana composed of Wabash, Miami, Cass, White, and Jasper vary from the two tiers already discussed. These five are all interior counties except Jasper which borders the state of Illinois.

Approximately three months after the treaty with the Potawatomi and Miami, a North Carolinian, Samuel McClure, Sr., emigrated from Ohio to locate on the Old Treaty Grounds in Wabash County, which area soon became known as the headquarters for all newcomers. McClure arrived with his family on January 15, 1827, and in the spring was followed by David Burr. When the work of surveying and locating the line of the Wabash and Erie Canal, which was to cross the county, was begun, Burr became the first canal commissioner. In 1830 a post office was





established on the treaty grounds, and he was appointed the first postmaster.<sup>63</sup> Five years later Wabash County was organized<sup>64</sup> and the population began to grow until in 1850 there were twelve thousand people in that area. An analysis of the inhabitants shows that 70.37 per cent were Midwesterners, 12.82 per cent from the Middle Atlantic States, 12.28 per cent from the South, 3.40 per cent from foreign countries, and .84 per cent from New England. The last figure was the lowest recorded for a county in northern Indiana.

Individual land holdings indicate that Wabash was not a poor county. A fifty-year-old farmer, Hugh Hanna,<sup>65</sup> from the Blue Grass State in Noble Township led the list with forty thousand dollars. Richard English, an Irish merchant, thirty-five years old in Lagro followed with \$34,100. From the Keystone State, Jonathan W. Ingham, a farmer sixty-eight years of age in Lagro was third with thirty thousand dollars. A farmer, John Whaleneck,<sup>66</sup> forty-eight years old from Virginia in Waltz Township; and an Irish merchant, Robert English, forty years old, in Lagro tied for fourth place with fifteen thousand dollars.

---

<sup>63</sup> John Morris (printer), History of Wabash County, Indiana (Chicago, 1834), 93-94.

<sup>64</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1834-1835, General, 42-43.

<sup>65</sup> Hugh Hanna was born near Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky, on July 26, 1799. In October, 1804, the family moved to Dayton, Ohio. The spring of 1824 was chosen for the journey to Fort Wayne. Eleven years later he settled in Wabash County. John Morris, History of Wabash County, 251.

<sup>66</sup> This name is almost illegible and may be misspelled.



White settlers began to drift into Miami County the first part of 1827, the initial entrance being made by John McGregor, who was followed by Joseph Holman in August of that year.<sup>67</sup> Seven years later the county was organized,<sup>68</sup> and by 1850 it had been the choice of over eleven thousand people. They came from far and near with 68.95 per cent being natives of the Middle West, 13.05 per cent of the Middle Atlantic States, 12.77 per cent from the South, 3.19 per cent from foreign countries, and 1.68 per cent from New England.

The five highest property holders in Miami County on the average were younger than those in Wabash. A New York farmer, Daniel Bearss,<sup>69</sup> forty-two years old in Peru Township had the highest real estate valuations, \$45,725. John W. Miller,<sup>70</sup> another farmer in the same township forty-five years of age from the Keystone State was second with property valued at \$43,400. A thirty-eight-year-old Pennsylvania merchant, William Smith,<sup>71</sup> in Peru was next with fifteen thousand dollars. In

---

<sup>67</sup> Brant & Fuller, History of Miami County, Indiana (Chicago, 1887), 362-363.

<sup>68</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1833-1834, pp. 64-65.

<sup>69</sup> Daniel R. Bearss was born on August 23, 1809, in Genesee, Livingston County, New York. Around 1811, the family moved to Painesville, Ohio, and four years later to Detroit. In 1828, he began to work for the Ewings in Fort Wayne, and six years later moved to Peru. Brant & Fuller, History of Miami County, Indiana, 394-395.

<sup>70</sup> John W. Miller entered the Hoosier State with a yoke of oxen that pulled the dilapidated wagon containing a few household belongings, accompanied by his wife with a babe in her arms riding on the back of a blind horse from Ohio in 1828. Arthur L. Bodurtha, History of Miami County, Indiana (2 vols., Chicago, 1914), II, 492.

<sup>71</sup> William Smith who was born March 15, 1811, in Bedford County,



Peru were also Susan and William Daniels, twenty-three and twelve years of age, from Ohio, each listed for twelve thousand dollars.

In a primitive cabin surrounded by a dense forest, where Indians and wild beasts reigned supreme, Alex Chamberlain took up his abode in the summer of 1826, and engaged in a program of improvements for the area within the present limits of Logansport.<sup>72</sup> The trail had been blazed to Cass County and each year it widened a little more. By 1828 the legislature deemed it desirable to organize the county.<sup>73</sup> Twenty-two years later 67.43 per cent of its inhabitants were natives of the Middle West, 14.52 per cent of the Middle Atlantic States, 10.35 per cent of the South, 5.23 per cent of foreign countries, and 1.06 per cent of New England.

On the basis of real estate valuations Cyrus Taber,<sup>74</sup> fifty years old from Rhode Island in Eel Township was the wealthiest man in

---

Pennsylvania, came to Peru in 1834. Brant & Fuller, History of Miami County, 471. The county history and census record vary by one year on the age.

<sup>72</sup> Dr. Jehu Z. Powell, History of Cass County, Indiana (2 vols., Chicago, 1913), I, 322-326.

<sup>73</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1828-1829, pp. 26-28.

<sup>74</sup> Cyrus Taber was born at Tiverton, Newport County, Rhode Island, on January 19, 1800. When he attained the age of three his father moved to western New York and later to Pennsylvania. Shortly before he celebrated his twenty-fourth birthday, he went to Fort Wayne. For a year he was sick and his money dwindled away until he was in debt to the amount of thirty dollars before being able to work. Helm, History of Cass County, Indiana, 573-574.







the third tier. He was credited with \$91,990. A forty-year-old Pennsylvania merchant, William W. Haney,<sup>75</sup> in Miami Township with fifty thousand dollars ranked second. Williamson Wright,<sup>76</sup> a young attorney, thirty-five years of age from Ohio in Eel Township had holdings valued at forty-five thousand dollars. The next two a speculator, Thomas J. Cummins, forty-three years old from Kentucky, and a forty-eight-year-old merchant, George B. Walker from the Old Line State, both in Eel Township shared the fourth position with thirty thousand dollars each.

Although the surveyors had not completed their work, in the area of White County by the spring of 1829, Joseph H. Thompson immigrated to the region now embraced within the present boundaries of Big Creek Township. The bars of immigration had been lifted and others came usually in family groups, and small settlements of Kentuckians, Tennesseans, Virginians, Ohioans, and Pennsylvanians grew like mushrooms.<sup>77</sup> On February 1, 1834, therefore, a law was passed to organize the county.<sup>78</sup> Sixteen years later, the population was composed of

---

<sup>75</sup> William W. Haney, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1809. At the age of twenty-five, he made the journey to Indiana by steamboat, flatboat, and pirogue. Powell, History of Cass County, II, 750-751.

<sup>76</sup> Williamson Wright was born on May 18, 1814, at Lancaster, Ohio. He was graduated from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, at the age of eighteen. In 1835, he came to Logansport. Ibid., II, 782.

<sup>77</sup> W. H. Hamelle, A Standard History of White County, Indiana (2 vols., Chicago, 1915), I, 61.

<sup>78</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1833-1834, pp. 67-68.



69.91 per cent from the North Central States, 13.24 per cent from the South, 13.07 per cent from the Middle Atlantic States, 1.47 per cent from foreign countries, and 1.03 per cent from New England.

White County, however, was not able to match the real estate valuations of its neighbor, Cass. The largest amount, forty-five thousand dollars was recorded for William M. Kenton, a forty-three-year-old farmer from Ohio. Jeremiah Bisher six years older also a farmer from Pennsylvania was next in line with eighteen thousand dollars. Another Buckeye farmer, Jackson Atkins, was thirty-five years old and had accumulated eleven thousand dollars. Benjamin Ball, a forty-three-year-old farmer, from Virginia, and Francis G. Kendte, a merchant from the Keystone State, thirty-seven years of age, were listed for ten thousand dollars.

It was not until after the treaty of 1832, that Jasper County was considered by white men as a place to establish a new home. With an eye for profitable trade, William Donahue, who located in Gillam Township in 1832, was the first permanent settler to enter.<sup>79</sup> Immigrants came in slowly, but on February 17, 1838, the county was organized.<sup>80</sup> By 1850, the Middle West represented the largest percentage of any area, 74.83, the Southerners followed with 12.54 per cent,

---

<sup>79</sup> Louis H. Hamilton and William Darroch (eds.), A Standard History of Jasper and Newton Counties, Indiana (2 vols., Chicago, 1916), I, 40.

<sup>80</sup> Laws of Indiana, 1837-1838, Local, 263.



the Middle Atlantic States with 8.96 per cent, the foreigners with 2 per cent, and the Yankees with 1.58 per cent.

Moreover, Jasper also had the smallest property holdings in the southern tier. Ten thousand dollars for G. Parkman, a farmer, fifty-six years old from the Blue Grass State in Barkley Township, was the largest amount recorded. The county clerk, George W. Spitler,<sup>81</sup> from Virginia and in Marion Township with real estate valued at seventy-six hundred was next. A forty-three-year-old farmer, James Reid, from Ohio in Barkley Township was third with seven thousand dollars. Three Pennsylvanians, Jacob Fonp,<sup>82</sup> a farmer, fifty-four years old in Iroquois Township; David Taylor, Fifty-one years old and a merchant in Marion Township; and Benjamin Welsh, a farmer, fifty-three years old in Jordan Township were each listed for six thousand dollars.

A summary of the third tier shows that approximately one per cent or less of the total population in each county consisted of New Englanders. An average of about thirteen per cent from the Middle Atlantic States prevailed in each county except Cass where it was slightly over fourteen and in Jasper only about nine. Moreover, the counties in the third tier had a larger percentage of Southerners

---

<sup>81</sup> George Spitler was county clerk and clerk of the Circuit Court from 1838 to 1856. He also taught the first school at Rensselaer in the early forties. During the early thirties he came West. Hamilton and Darroch, A Standard History of Jasper and Newton Counties, I, 55-114, II, 152.

<sup>82</sup> This name is almost illegible and may, therefore, be misspelled.





than existed in either the first or middle tier. Over thirteen per cent of White County's inhabitants had emigrated from the South. Approximately thirteen per cent of Miami County's population were also Southerners. Likewise, both Jasper and Tabash had over twelve per cent, but Cass just a little over ten per cent. On the other hand, over five per cent of Cass County's population was composed of foreigners. In the other counties of this tier, it varied from one to three per cent. The number of Midwesterners in these counties ranged from sixty-seven to about seventy-five per cent. Hoosiers, of course, were the most numerous. Surprisingly, Cass was the first county to be organized in this tier and represented the lowest percentage from the North Central States, while Jasper formed ten years later boasted the highest percentage.

Each tier had natives from every section and many foreign countries, but the percentage varied. New Englanders and aliens had settled in larger numbers in the first tier. Moreover, inhabitants from the Middle Atlantic States indicated a preference for the first tier but were also well represented in the second tier. The largest percentage of Southerners, however, was located in the counties of the third tier.

With respect to the five highest property holders in each county, it should also be observed that in each tier there were some from every section and foreign countries. Nevertheless, the largest amount of wealth was centered in Allen County and Starke represented the other extreme. The average for each tier is also worthy of consideration.



Although the holdings were very large in Allen County, the averages for the other counties in the first tier were not high enough for this tier to claim first position. The third tier with an average of \$25,352.60 was the largest<sup>1</sup> followed by \$22,750.80 for the northern tier; and \$8,178.46 for the middle tier.

The various sections and foreign countries made an indelible impression upon northern Indiana and together they laid a solid foundation which has withstood the storms of time.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION!

In order to obtain a better understanding of northern Indiana, it was necessary to give some consideration to the topography. This region occupied by numerous lakes and characterized by a predominance of lacustrine plains which are marked by broad marshes, or areas which were marshes at one time, broken by low sand ridges or knolls may be divided into five sections. To these subdivisions which constitute approximately eighty-seven hundred square miles, geographic names have been applied. Beginning in the northwest corner of Indiana they are the Calumet Lacustrine Section marked by large sand dunes; the Valparaiso Moraine Section containing knolls and sags; the Kankakee Lacustrine Section characterized by sandy ridges and marshes; the Steuben Morainal Lake Section composed of many lakes and moraines; and the Maumee Lacustrine Section practically featureless.

Moreover, an interesting view of this area was gained from the field notes of a few early surveyors. Most of their reports were unfavorable, and then it was questionable whether immigrants would locate in northern Indiana. Occasionally, however, favorable accounts appeared such as those of Solon Robinson.

Nevertheless, floods, diseases, exhaustion of soil, insufficient returns on agricultural products, scanty harvests, failure of crops, and numerous other causes in the older areas of the United States and abroad, kindled a spark within to seek relief beyond native borders





when the minimum amount for such a journey could be procured.

The fact that people settled in northern Indiana signifies that the causes exerted a greater influence over them than the obstacles which may have existed in that area. An attraction may have been the low cost of land since it was possible to purchase eighty acres at \$1.25 per acre. Then, too, some of the surveyors' notes indicated that the region might appeal to squatters inasmuch as it was not likely that the land would be bought by speculators.

They came by land and water. If they entered from the north in all probability one or more of these routes were used, the Erie Canal, eastern turnpikes, Vistula Road, Great Sauk Trail, Wabash and Erie Canal, and the Maumee River. Those who made their entrance through central Indiana probably used the National Road and once within the boundaries of Indiana continued on the Quaker Trace or the Michigan Road. Southerners might use the National Road or the Wilderness Road and eventually pursue a route that linked with northern Indiana. Generally speaking, one may conclude that most of the Southerners who took up their abode in northern Indiana used the National Road because so many of their children were born in Ohio.

The modes of travel varied as much as the temperature from Maine to Florida. Those devoid of moderate means trudged west on foot. Young single men frequently came on horseback. The most popular means of transportation, however, for a family was the wagon, although some also used the flatboat. The stagecoach, railroad, keelboat, and steamboat



transported others for at least a portion of the way.

In addition to accounts of definite routes used to reach Indiana the birth of children gave a fairly good picture of the path to the Hoosier State. As a rule, New Englanders used a northern route, while immigrants from the Middle Atlantic States, except natives of New York, came across central Ohio, and Southerners also chose to enter from the Buckeye State. A number of Yankees at first passed by Indiana for Illinois and remained in the latter state from five to ten years before retreating to the Hoosier State. This possibly may be attributed to the large sand dunes, swamps, or unbroken forests.

The movement West went in cycles and some years the waves were larger than others. Conditions throughout the country had some bearing upon the number that emigrated. This is demonstrated by the fact that during years of depression little land was sold, but when the family purse began to swell, the desire for a home in the West also began to grow.

Attempts were made to obtain certain areas in the Hoosier State for the purpose of transplanting a colony from Vermont and New York, but neither petition was granted.

Nevertheless, at least three major settlements were made in Indiana as follows: by Vermont in Steuben County, by the Anish in Lagrange, and by Marylanders in Allen County. Numerous smaller communities sprang up throughout the entire region. For instance, in Lagrange County, a New Englander, George Wolcott, settled and soon



others followed with the result that the town was named in his honor.

The Yankees settled in larger numbers in the border counties, and as early as 1850 had to their credit the founding of Orland Academy in Steuben County, which gives some indication of their interest in higher education. John Stocker from the Green Mountain State did the spade work in this county and no doubt was responsible for luring New Englanders to this region. Another Yankee, Solon Robinson, from Connecticut was the leading spirit in Lake County.

Interestingly enough, the counties which were popular with New Englanders were also the choice of natives from the Empire State. One may, therefore, conclude that the ancestors of New Yorkers were Yankees. Probably fifty per cent or more of the natives from New York who settled in northern Indiana were of New England extraction.

By 1850, outside of the North Central States the inhabitants from the Middle Atlantic States were the most numerous. The Southerners were next and especially in the counties on the southern boundary line of northern Indiana. In De Kalb, Kosciusko, Noble, Starke, Steuben, and Whitley, there were more ~~W~~ickeys than Hoosiers. This would seem to indicate that immigration to this area was of more recent date than to other counties in northern Indiana, which is substantiated by the fact that the younger children were born in Ohio.

Of the foreign element, the Germans made the most indelible impression of any group, whose numbers were more pronounced in Allen and Lake counties than all other aliens put together.





There was also a sprinkling of Negroes and Indians. In all probability some of the colored people had accompanied a master from the South to the Hoosier State and once on free soil continued in the employ of their former superior or pursued some other occupation. With respect to the Indians, one may assume, that they had never become a part of an emigration trek or had returned by 1850 to their old stamping grounds.

Moreover, the age of the people is noteworthy, since fifty-four per cent of the New Englanders were above forty. The Southerners ranked next with forty-four per cent, and they in turn were followed by the natives from the Middle Atlantic States with twenty-nine per cent and then the foreigners with twenty-seven per cent. Almost seventy-eight per cent of the Midwesterners were below twenty years of age, but for the Hoosiers it was ninety-three per cent in the same range.

On the basis of sectional alignment the twenty-one counties group themselves into three divisions. The first or northern tier is composed of Lake, Porter, La Porte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Lagrange, Steuben, De Kalb, Noble, and Allen counties. Yankees were more numerous in Lake, Lagrange, De Kalb, and Steuben than inhabitants from below the Ohio River. Southerners, however, had settled in larger numbers in La Porte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, and Noble counties than natives from New England.

In both Allen and Lake the foreign element constituted more than twenty per cent of the total population for each of these counties.



The Middle Atlantic States had the highest percentage of representatives, excluding the North Central States, in all counties in the first tier except Allen, where the aliens ranked second.

Whitley, Kosciusko, Marshall, Starke, Pulaski, and Fulton, all interior counties, comprise the second or middle tier. The New Englanders made up only about one per cent of the total population. Here as in the first tier the natives from the Middle Atlantic States ranked next to the Midwesterners. Southerners, however, had settled in larger numbers in this division than in the northern tier. Moreover, only an average of about three per cent from foreign countries had established themselves in each of these interior counties. As a rule, the Hoosiers were more numerous in every county, except Starke, Kosciusko, and Whitley where the Buckeyes had a slight edge over the Indianans.

The remaining five counties Wabash, Miami, Cass, White, and Jasper constitute the third or southern tier; all interior counties except Jasper. One per cent or less of the total population consisted of New Englanders. Natives from the Middle Atlantic States took their usual position of second place in all counties except Jasper and White where the Southerners forged ahead for second place.

On the basis of the five highest property holders in each county it was discovered that the largest amount of wealth in any one county was concentrated in Allen, and Starke represented the other extreme. Despite the fact that there was so much wealth in Allen County, the



remaining counties in the first tier did not possess enough to rank first. This position was assigned to the third or southern tier which had an average of \$25,352.60. The northern division took second place with an average of \$22,750.80; and the middle group trailed with a much lower amount, \$8,178.46.

It has been the general consensus ~~of opinion~~ that few New Englanders settled in Indiana. With respect to the northern part of the state, the present investigation has indicated this to be true. Only about three per cent of the population in that area was composed of Yankees. On the other hand the study revealed that Southerners comprised over seven per cent of the inhabitants in northern Indiana. In White County this percentage was almost doubled. Moreover, La Porte County bounded on the north by the state of Michigan had a population of approximately eight per cent from the South. The view, therefore, that Southerners did not settle beyond the Old National Road is not valid on the basis of this research.

To date little has been written about the people from the Middle Atlantic States or foreigners in Indiana. This is a very fertile field because they settled in comparatively large numbers. Over nineteen per cent of northern Indiana's population consisted of men and women from the Middle Atlantic States. Both Pennsylvanians and New Yorkers had a large representation in the region and must have had a hand in the development of that part of the Hoosier State. Furthermore the heterogeneous alien population of northern Indiana





it appears could furnish enough material to make history as interesting as any modern novel.

Although the Hoosiers constituted over fifty per cent of the population in all counties except Lake, where it was only forty-five per cent, it should be noted that the majority of them were below ten years of age. For this reason one might, therefore, conclude that the relatively large number of Indianans is not of any great significance, especially since the parents themselves had come from New England, from the South, from the Middle Atlantic States, and from foreign countries. It was, after all, the older generation that made the furrow which the children followed.



## APPENDIX



## POPULATION OF NORTHERN INDIANA, 1820-1850

County	1820	1830	1840	1850
Allen		996	5,942	16,919
Cass		1,162	5,480	10,986
De Kalb			1,968	8,251
Elkhart		935	6,660	12,697
Fulton			1,993	5,982
Jasper			1,267	3,548
Kosciusko			4,170	10,244
Lagrange			3,634	8,387
Lake			1,468	3,991
La Porte			8,184	12,145
Marshall			1,651	5,349
Miami			3,048	11,303
Noble			2,702	7,946
Porter			2,162	5,236
Pulaski			561	2,596
St. Joseph		287	6,425	10,955
Starke			149	557
Steuben			2,578	6,105
Wabash	147	No returns	2,756	12,133
White			1,832	4,760
Whitley			1,237	5,190
Total	147	3,380	65,897	165,286





# NATIVITY OF NORTHERN INDIANA IN 1850 BY COUNTIES

County	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	At Sea	Total	Indiana
Allen	397	2,730	562	9,275	3,902	46	7	16,919	5,327
Cass	117	1,595	1,137	7,408	574	155	0	10,986	4,597
De Kalb	283	1,954	229	5,496	228	61	0	8,251	2,135
Elkhart	433	2,872	686	8,093	518	95	0	12,697	4,360
Fulton	93	892	584	4,199	199	15	0	5,982	2,516
Jasper	56	318	445	2,655	71	3	0	3,548	1,678
Kosciusko	139	1,648	871	7,296	276	14	0	10,244	3,522
Lagrange	466	2,549	269	4,686	328	89	0	8,337	2,260
Lake	256	960	81	1,800	862	32	0	3,991	1,147
La Porte	703	3,083	924	6,590	783	62	1	12,146	4,583
Marshall	102	935	436	3,583	284	9	0	5,349	2,250
Miami	190	1,475	1,444	7,793	360	41	0	11,303	4,447
Noble	216	1,791	390	5,239	239	71	0	7,946	2,163
Porter	303	1,086	309	3,121	416	1	0	5,236	1,779
Pulaski	23	425	233	1,798	113	4	0	2,596	975
St. Joseph	374	2,134	693	6,910	833	6	0	10,955	4,259
Starke	9	111	24	404	9	0	0	557	197
Steuben	532	2,120	80	3,131	235	7	0	6,105	1,412
Wabash	102	1,556	1,490	8,541	413	35	1	12,138	5,054
White	49	622	630	3,328	70	61	0	4,760	2,065
Whitley	101	963	398	3,476	242	9	1	5,190	1,571
Total	4,944	31,819	11,920	104,822	10,955	816	10	165,286	53,297
Percentage	2.99	19.25	7.21	63.43	6.63	.49			35.27



# NATIVITY OF NORTHERN INDIANA IN 1850 BY COUNTIES IN PERCENTAGE

County	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	At Sea	Indiana
Allen	2.35	16.14	3.32	54.82	23.06	.27	.04	31.49
Cass	1.06	14.52	10.35	67.43	5.23	1.41	.00	41.84
De Kalb	3.43	23.68	2.78	66.61	2.76	.74	.00	25.88
Elkhart	3.41	22.61	5.40	63.75	4.03	.75	.00	34.34
Fulton	1.55	14.91	9.77	70.19	3.33	.25	.00	42.06
Jasper	1.58	8.96	12.54	74.83	2.00	.09	.00	47.29
Kosciusko	1.36	16.09	8.50	71.22	2.69	.14	.00	34.38
Lagrange	5.55	30.39	3.22	55.87	3.91	1.06	.00	26.94
Lake	6.42	24.05	2.03	45.10	21.60	.80	.00	28.74
La Porte	5.79	25.30	7.61	54.26	6.45	.51	.00	37.73
Marshall	1.91	17.48	8.13	67.00	5.31	.17	.00	42.06
Miami	1.63	13.05	12.77	68.95	3.19	.36	.00	39.34
Noble	2.72	22.55	4.91	65.93	3.00	.89	.00	27.22
Porter	5.79	20.74	5.90	59.60	7.90	.07	.00	33.98
Pulaski	.89	16.34	8.93	69.29	4.35	.15	.00	37.56
St. Joseph	3.40	19.48	6.37	63.07	7.63	.05	.00	38.88
Starke	1.62	19.93	4.30	72.53	1.62	.00	.00	25.37
Steuben	8.71	34.73	1.31	51.29	3.85	.11	.00	23.13
Wabash	.64	12.82	12.28	70.37	3.40	.29	.00	41.64
White	1.03	13.07	13.24	69.91	1.47	1.28	.00	43.38
Whitley	1.95	18.56	7.67	66.93	4.67	.17	.00	30.27



NATIVITY OF INHABITANTS IN NORTHERN INDIANA BY COUNTIES AND STATES  
NEW ENGLAND STATES IN 1850

County	Connecticut	Maine	Massachusetts	New Hampshire	Rhode Island	Vermont	Total
Allen	64	66	103	38	9	117	397
Cass	17	18	26	7	3	46	117
De Kalb	83	5	71	19	5	100	283
Elkhart	92	26	78	31	8	198	433
Fulton	30	4	33	3	1	22	93
Jasper	12	18	8	1	3	14	56
Kosciusko	42	3	36	17	3	38	139
Lagrange	142	17	108	25	17	157	466
Lake	63	21	47	25	6	94	256
La Porte	222	30	168	72	21	190	703
Marshall	23	2	18	12	6	41	102
Miami	40	7	33	21	4	85	190
Noble	42	12	49	14	5	94	216
Porter	68	11	69	45	23	87	303
Pulaski	6	1	7	1	1	7	23
St. Joseph	84	62	80	31	7	110	374
Starke	3	0	0	5	0	1	9
Stouben	87	18	147	41	11	228	532
Wabash	18	10	33	4	2	35	102
White	10	12	9	4	1	13	49
Whitley	26	12	18	10	4	31	101
Total	1,174	355	1,141	426	140	1,708	4,944





NATIVITY OF INHABITANTS IN NORTHERN INDIANA BY COUNTIES AND STATES  
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES IN 1850

County	Delaware	New Jersey	New York	Pennsylvania	Total
Allen	16	168	1,235	1,311	2,730
Cass	71	127	315	1,082	1,595
De Kalb	3	52	764	1,135	1,954
Elkhart	27	103	1,156	1,586	2,872
Fulton	36	73	248	535	892
Jasper	8	20	98	192	318
Kosciusko	20	102	435	1,091	1,648
Lagrange	17	158	1,593	781	2,549
Lake	0	45	650	265	960
La Porte	7	204	1,991	881	3,083
Marshall	16	73	420	426	935
Miami	30	91	398	956	1,475
Noble	13	57	835	886	1,791
Porter	3	32	691	360	1,086
Pulaski	35	22	67	301	425
St. Joseph	57	162	1,169	746	2,134
Starke	25	0	30	56	111
Steuben	0	71	1,585	464	2,120
Wabash	60	119	292	1,085	1,556
White	25	44	104	449	622
Whitley	15	50	349	549	963
Total	484	1,773	14,425	15,137	31,819



NATIVITY OF INHABITANTS IN NORTHERN INDIANA BY COUNTIES AND STATES  
NORTH CENTRAL STATES IN 1850

County	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Michigan	Missouri	Ohio	Wisconsin	Northwest Territory	Total
Allen	6	5,327	0	79	3	3,854	6	0	9,275
Cass	23	4,597	3	13	9	2,763	0	0	7,408
De Kalb	4	2,135	0	44	0	3,312	1	0	5,496
Elkhart	21	4,360	11	187	6	3,505	3	0	8,093
Fulton	21	2,516	7	14	7	1,634	0	0	4,199
Jasper	26	1,678	4	22	2	921	2	0	2,655
Kosciusko	15	3,522	2	37	0	3,720	0	0	7,296
Lagrange	17	2,260	7	144	2	2,250	5	1	4,686
Lake	63	1,147	0	72	4	510	4	0	1,800
La Porte	92	4,583	13	228	19	1,632	23	0	6,590
Marshall	24	2,250	2	31	0	1,276	0	0	3,583
Miami	15	4,447	12	54	5	3,259	1	0	7,793
Noble	19	2,163	0	62	0	2,994	1	0	5,239
Porter	29	1,779	4	123	11	1,168	7	0	3,121
Pulaski	3	975	0	1	3	814	2	0	1,798
St. Joseph	32	4,259	11	288	6	2,301	13	0	6,910
Starke	3	197	0	3	0	201	0	0	404
Steuben	8	1,422	0	180	2	1,527	2	0	3,131
Wabash	23	5,054	6	19	12	3,426	1	0	8,511
White	19	2,065	3	5	2	1,234	0	0	3,328
Whitley	3	1,571	0	16	1	1,385	0	0	3,476
Total	466	58,297	85	1,622	94	44,186	71	1	104,822



NATIVITY OF INHABITANTS IN NORTHERN INDIANA BY COUNTIES AND STATES  
SOUTHERN STATES IN 1850

County	Alabama	Arkansas	District of Columbia	Georgia	Louisiana	Mississippi	Texas
Allen	1	0	4	5	1	0	0
Cass	1	1	12	5	1	0	0
De Kalb	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Elkhart	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Fulton	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Jasper	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Kosciusko	5	0	3	4	0	0	0
Lagrange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
La Porte	1	0	30	3	4	1	2
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miami	1	1	2	18	0	0	0
Noble	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Porter	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Joseph	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
Starke	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stauben	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Wabash	5	1	1	3	1	1	0
White	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
Whitley	5	0	1	2	0	0	0
Total	21	6	60	53	13	3	3





NATIVITY OF INHABITANTS IN NORTHERN INDIANA BY COUNTIES AND STATES  
SOUTHERN STATES IN 1850

County	Kentucky	Maryland	North Carolina	South Carolina	Tennessee	Virginia	Total
Allen	65	164	33	11	5	273	562
Cass	229	159	81	32	52	563	1,137
De Kalb	8	112	1	0	1	104	229
Elkhart	43	132	30	9	23	148	686
Fulton	193	40	33	19	34	263	584
Jasper	138	31	44	5	28	197	445
Kosciusko	89	129	62	8	22	549	871
Lagrange	19	122	6	0	1	121	269
Lake	11	11	6	1	8	40	81
La Porte	114	54	107	11	25	572	924
Marshall	155	50	28	14	19	170	436
Miami	247	202	216	26	60	670	1,444
Noble	25	109	19	2	3	230	390
Porter	50	49	25	2	13	168	309
Polaski	63	32	20	4	12	102	233
St. Joseph	103	111	96	20	17	340	698
Starke	2	2	0	2	2	15	24
Stouben	4	29	1	0	3	40	80
Wabash	361	160	238	27	52	640	1,490
White	155	60	32	11	68	299	630
Whitley	27	61	49	11	27	215	398
Total	2,106	1,819	1,127	215	475	6,019	11,920



NATIVITY OF INHABITANTS IN NORTHERN INDIANA BY COUNTIES IN 1850  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES

County	Austria	Belgium	British America	Spain	Denmark	East Indies	Holland	Hungary	India	Isle of Men	Madeira Island	New Brunswick	Norway	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Russia	Sweden	Wales	West Indies	Europe
Allen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
De Kalb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elkhart	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosciusko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lagrange	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Porte	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0
Miami	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Noble	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
St. Joseph	3	4	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Starke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steuben	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wabash	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Whitley	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	5	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	10	3	20	11	16	2	1	3	23	1	6



NATIVITY OF INHABITANTS IN NORTHERN INDIANA BY COUNTIES IN 1850  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES

County	Canada	England	France	Germany	Ireland	Scotland	Switzerland	Total
Allen	124	197	554	2,439	424	56	96	3,902
Cass	21	96	19	178	243	11	3	574
De Kalb	30	33	10	112	22	9	12	228
Elkhart	178	35	19	196	57	20	6	518
Fulton	44	15	7	85	32	12	2	199
Jasper	33	19	0	8	6	0	0	71
Kosciusko	22	53	4	119	53	5	15	276
Lagrange	66	181	2	38	15	19	1	328
Lake	171	60	5	560	60	3	0	862
La Porte	155	173	17	122	249	46	0	783
Marshall	45	25	3	187	17	4	0	284
Miami	3	34	4	254	46	7	9	360
Noble	15	35	4	158	14	2	11	239
Porter	226	46	2	23	100	9	0	416
Pulaski	11	9	9	69	8	1	5	113
St. Joseph	91	78	43	415	149	31	7	833
Starke	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	9
Stauben	45	92	2	51	22	8	15	235
Wabash	18	34	10	133	190	4	15	413
White	8	22	1	13	19	4	2	70
Whitley	15	11	9	168	36	1	0	242
Total	1,323	1,250	715	5,333	1,766	254	199	10,955





## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	223	174	397	2.35
Connecticut	35	29	64	
Maine	42	24	66	
Massachusetts	48	55	103	
New Hampshire	22	16	38	
Rhode Island	6	3	9	
Vermont	70	47	117	
Middle Atlantic States	1,451	1,279	2,730	16.14
Delaware	12	4	16	
New Jersey	91	77	168	
New York	631	604	1,235	
Pennsylvania	717	594	1,311	
North Central States	4,752	4,523	9,275	54.82
Illinois	0	6	6	
Indiana	2,752	2,575	5,327	
Michigan	34	45	79	
Missouri	3	0	3	
Ohio	1,959	1,895	3,854	
Wisconsin	4	2	6	
Southern States	316	246	562	3.32
Alabama	1	0	1	
District of Columbia	2	2	4	
Georgia	4	1	5	
Kentucky	37	28	65	
Louisiana	1	0	1	
Maryland	90	74	164	
North Carolina	17	16	33	
South Carolina	9	2	11	
Tennessee	2	3	5	
Virginia	153	120	273	
Total Native-Born	6,742	6,222	12,964	76.63



# NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
Foreign	2,119	1,783	3,902	23.06
Canada	60	64	124	
England	117	80	197	
France	299	255	554	
Germany	1,322	1,117	2,439	
India	0	1	1	
Ireland	227	197	424	
Norway	1	0	1	
Nova Scotia	2	1	3	
Russia	0	1	1	
Scotland	34	22	56	
Switzerland	54	42	96	
Wales	3	3	6	
Total Foreign-Born	2,119	1,783	3,902	23.06
Total Native-Born	6,742	6,222	12,964	76.63
Unknown	33	13	46	.27
Born at Sea	1	6	7	.04
Grand Total	8,895	8,024	16,919	
Negroes	46	54	100	



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN CASS COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	66	51	117	1.06
Connecticut	7	10	17	
Maine	12	6	18	
Massachusetts	15	11	26	
New Hampshire	4	3	7	
Rhode Island	2	1	3	
Vermont	26	20	46	
Middle Atlantic States	856	739	1,595	14.52
Delaware	36	35	71	
New Jersey	62	65	127	
New York	170	145	315	
Pennsylvania	588	494	1,082	
North Central States	3,854	3,554	7,408	67.43
Illinois	12	11	23	
Indiana	2,374	2,223	4,597	
Iowa	0	3	3	
Michigan	9	4	13	
Missouri	3	6	9	
Ohio	1,456	1,307	2,763	
Southern States	618	519	1,137	10.35
Alabama	1	0	1	
Arkansas	1	0	1	
District of Columbia	7	5	12	
Georgia	5	1	6	
Kentucky	120	109	229	
Louisiana	1	0	1	
Maryland	83	76	159	
North Carolina	43	38	81	
South Carolina	18	14	32	
Tennessee	23	29	52	
Virginia	316	247	563	
Total Native-Born	5,394	4,863	10,257	93.36





## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN CASS COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
Foreign	341	233	574	5.23
Canada	9	12	21	
England	55	41	96	
France	12	7	19	
Germany	103	70	178	
Ireland	144	99	243	
New Brunswick	2	0	2	
Norway	1	0	1	
Scotland	8	3	11	
Switzerland	2	1	3	
 Total Foreign-Born	 341	 233	 574	 5.23
Total Native-Born	5,394	4,863	10,257	93.36
Unknown	74	81	155	1.41
 Grand Total	 5,809	 5,177	 10,986	
  Indians	  3	  4	  7	
Negroes	25	36	61	



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN DE KALB COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	148	135	283	3.43
Connecticut	41	42	83	
Maine	1	4	5	
Massachusetts	41	30	71	
New Hampshire	13	6	19	
Rhode Island	4	1	5	
Vermont	48	52	100	
Middle Atlantic States	1,025	929	1,954	23.68
Delaware	1	2	3	
New Jersey	30	22	52	
New York	403	361	764	
Pennsylvania	591	544	1,135	
North Central States	2,869	2,627	5,496	66.61
Illinois	2	2	4	
Indiana	1,104	1,031	2,135	
Michigan	24	20	44	
Ohio	1,738	1,574	3,312	
Wisconsin	1	0	1	
Southern States	120	109	229	2.78
Arkansas	0	1	1	
Kentucky	4	4	8	
Louisiana	1	1	2	
Maryland	55	57	112	
Virginia	58	46	104	
Tennessee	1	0	1	
North Carolina	1	0	1	
Total Native-Born	4,162	3,800	7,962	96.50









## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN ELKHART COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	238	195	433	3.41
Connecticut	46	46	92	
Maine	16	10	26	
Massachusetts	44	34	78	
New Hampshire	15	16	31	
Rhode Island	3	5	8	
Vermont	114	84	198	
Middle Atlantic States	1,537	1,335	2,872	22.61
Delaware	14	13	27	
New Jersey	57	46	103	
New York	605	551	1,156	
Pennsylvania	861	725	1,586	
North Central States	4,141	3,952	8,093	63.75
Illinois	10	11	21	
Indiana	2,237	2,123	4,360	
Iowa	5	6	11	
Michigan	76	109	187	
Missouri	2	4	6	
Ohio	1,808	1,697	3,505	
Wisconsin	1	2	3	
Southern States	365	321	686	5.40
District of Columbia	1	0	1	
Kentucky	20	23	43	
Maryland	72	60	132	
North Carolina	16	14	30	
South Carolina	6	3	9	
Tennessee	12	11	23	
Virginia	238	210	448	
Total Native-Born	6,281	5,803	12,084	95.17



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN ELKHART COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
Foreign	286	232	518	4.08
Canada	92	86	178	
England	21	14	35	
France	8	2	10	
Germany	110	86	196	
Ireland	31	26	57	
New Brunswick	3	2	5	
Norway	0	1	1	
Prince Edward Island	1	1	2	
Scotland	11	9	20	
Sweden	0	1	1	
Switzerland	3	3	6	
India	1	0	1	
Europe	5	1	6	
 Total Foreign-Born	 286	 232	 518	 4.08
Total Native-Born	6,281	5,803	12,084	95.17
Unknown	51	44	95	.75
 Grand Total	 6,618	 6,079	 12,697	
  Negroes	  6	  9	  15	



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN FULTON COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	56	37	93	1.55
Connecticut	21	9	30	
Maine	0	4	4	
Massachusetts	19	14	33	
New Hampshire	2	1	3	
Rhode Island	1	0	1	
Vermont	13	9	22	
Middle Atlantic States	492	400	892	14.91
Delaware	22	14	36	
New Jersey	47	26	73	
New York	131	117	248	
Pennsylvania	292	243	535	
North Central States	2,179	2,029	4,199	70.19
Illinois	10	11	21	
Indiana	1,336	1,180	2,516	
Michigan	7	7	14	
Missouri	3	4	7	
Ohio	817	817	1,634	
Iowa	6	1	7	
Southern States	319	265	584	9.77
Georgia	1	1	2	
Kentucky	102	91	193	
Maryland	22	18	40	
North Carolina	20	13	33	
South Carolina	7	12	19	
Tennessee	19	15	34	
Virginia	148	115	263	
Total Native-Born	3,046	2,722	5,768	96.42









## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	30	26	56	1.58
Connecticut	9	3	12	
Maine	5	13	18	
Massachusetts	5	3	8	
New Hampshire	1	0	1	
Rhode Island	1	2	3	
Vermont	9	5	14	
Middle Atlantic States	161	157	318	8.96
Delaware	5	3	8	
New Jersey	13	7	20	
New York	49	49	98	
Pennsylvania	94	98	192	
North Central States	1,383	1,272	2,655	74.83
Illinois	14	12	26	
Indiana	870	808	1,678	
Iowa	1	3	4	
Michigan	12	10	22	
Missouri	0	2	2	
Ohio	484	437	921	
Wisconsin	2	0	2	
Southern States	260	185	445	12.54
District of Columbia	1	0	1	
Kentucky	73	65	138	
Louisiana	0	1	1	
Maryland	17	14	31	
North Carolina	25	19	44	
South Carolina	2	3	5	
Tennessee	15	13	28	
Virginia	127	70	197	
Total Native-Born	1,834	1,640	3,474	97.91









## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	76	63	139	1.26
Connecticut	24	18	42	
Maine	1	2	3	
Massachusetts	23	13	36	
New Hampshire	10	7	17	
Rhode Island	3	0	3	
Vermont	15	23	38	
Middle Atlantic States	901	747	1,648	16.09
Delaware	9	11	20	
New Jersey	64	38	102	
New York	234	201	435	
Pennsylvania	594	497	1,091	
North Central States	3,710	3,586	7,296	71.22
Illinois	6	9	15	
Indiana	1,785	1,737	3,522	
Iowa	2	0	2	
Michigan	21	16	37	
Ohio	1,896	1,824	3,720	
Southern States	463	403	871	8.50
Alabama	2	3	5	
District of Columbia	2	1	3	
Georgia	2	2	4	
Kentucky	48	41	89	
North Carolina	31	31	62	
Maryland	72	57	129	
South Carolina	5	3	8	
Tennessee	10	12	22	
Virginia	291	258	549	
Total Native-Born	5,150	4,804	9,954	97.17



# NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
Foreign	166	110	276	2.69
Canada	11	11	22	
England	35	18	53	
France	2	2	4	
Germany	71	48	119	
Ireland	31	22	53	
Isle of Man	1	0	1	
Scotland	4	1	5	
Switzerland	7	8	15	
Wales	4	0	4	
 Total Foreign-Born	 166	 110	 276	 2.69
Total Native-Born	5,150	4,804	9,954	97.17
Unknown	7	7	14	.14
 Grand Total	 5,323	 4,921	 10,244	
  Negroes	  0	  1	  1	



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN LAGRANGE COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	263	203	466	5.55
Connecticut	75	67	142	
Maine	11	6	17	
Massachusetts	61	47	108	
New Hampshire	16	9	25	
Rhode Island	9	8	17	
Vermont	91	66	157	
Middle Atlantic States	1,325	1,224	2,549	30.39
Delaware	6	11	17	
New Jersey	81	77	158	
New York	823	770	1,593	
Pennsylvania	415	366	781	
North Central States	2,448	2,238	4,686	55.87
Illinois	9	8	17	
Indiana	1,153	1,107	2,260	
Iowa	2	5	7	
Michigan	79	65	144	
Missouri	2	0	2	
Ohio	1,198	1,052	2,250	
Wisconsin	4	1	5	
Northwest Territory	1	0	1	
Southern States	142	127	269	3.22
Kentucky	7	12	19	
Maryland	65	57	122	
North Carolina	3	3	6	
Tennessee	1	0	1	
Virginia	66	55	121	
Total Native-Born	4,178	3,792	7,970	95.03









## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN LA PORTE COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	393	310	703	5.79
Connecticut	119	103	222	
Maine	19	11	30	
Massachusetts	94	74	168	
New Hampshire	40	32	72	
Rhode Island	13	8	21	
Vermont	103	82	190	
Middle Atlantic States	1,666	1,417	3,083	25.38
Delaware	4	3	7	
New Jersey	103	101	204	
New York	1,031	910	1,991	
Pennsylvania	473	403	881	
North Central States	3,344	3,246	6,590	54.26
Illinois	49	43	92	
Indiana	2,319	2,264	4,583	
Iowa	6	7	13	
Michigan	110	118	228	
Missouri	13	6	19	
Ohio	835	797	1,632	
Wisconsin	12	11	23	
Southern States	463	456	924	7.61
Alabama	1	0	1	
District of Columbia	19	11	30	
Georgia	1	2	3	
Kentucky	59	55	114	
Louisiana	3	1	4	
Maryland	30	24	54	
Mississippi	1	0	1	
North Carolina	53	54	107	
South Carolina	6	5	11	
Tennessee	10	15	25	
Texas	2	0	2	
Virginia	283	289	572	
Total Native-Born	5,898 11	5,402 21	11,300	93.04



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN LA PORTE COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
Foreign	438	345	783	6.45
Canada	77	78	155	
England	103	70	173	
France	11	6	17	
Germany	80	42	122	
Ireland	134	115	249	
Isle of Man	1	2	3	
Madeira Island	2	1	3	
New Brunswick	0	4	4	
Nova Scotia	2	2	4	
Norway	0	1	1	
Scotland	25	21	46	
Spain	1	0	1	
Sweden	1	1	2	
Wales	0	2	2	
West Indies	1	0	1	
 Total Foreign-Born	438	345	783	6.45
Total Native-Born	5,893 <sup>71</sup>	5,402 <sup>29</sup>	11,300	93.04
Unknown	40	22	62	.51
Born at Sea	0	1	1	
 Grand Total	6,376 <sup>49</sup>	5,770 <sup>97</sup>	12,146	
  Negroes	21	18	39	





## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	151	105	256	6.12
Connecticut	38	25	63	
Maine	13	8	21	
Massachusetts	26	21	47	
New Hampshire	15	10	25	
Rhode Island	3	3	6	
Vermont	56	38	94	
Middle Atlantic State	512	448	960	24.05
New Jersey	26	19	45	
New York	342	308	650	
Pennsylvania	144	121	265	
North Central States	997	803	1,800	45.10
Illinois	35	28	63	
Indiana	632	515	1,147	
Michigan	38	34	72	
Missouri	2	2	4	
Ohio	288	222	510	
Wisconsin	2	2	4	
Southern States	43	38	81	2.03
Georgia	1	1	2	
Kentucky	6	5	11	
Maryland	6	5	11	
Mississippi	1	0	1	
North Carolina	4	2	6	
South Carolina	1	0	1	
Tennessee	7	1	8	
Texas	0	1	1	
Virginia	17	23	40	
Total Native-Born	1,703	1,394	3,097	77.60



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
Foreign	500	362	862	21.60
Canada	94	77	171	
England	43	17	60	
France	2	3	5	
Germany	323	237	560	
Ireland	35	25	60	
Nova Scotia	0	3	3	
Scotland	3	0	3	
 Total Foreign-Born	 500	 362	 862	 21.60
Total Native-Born	1,703	1,394	3,097	77.60
Unknown	21	11	32	.80
 Grand Total	 2,224	 1,767	 3,991	



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN MARSHALL COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	64	38	102	1.91
Connecticut	14	9	23	
Maine	0	2	2	
Massachusetts	15	3	18	
New Hampshire	6	6	12	
Rhode Island	3	3	6	
Vermont	26	15	41	
Middle Atlantic States	507	428	935	17.48
Delaware	8	8	16	
New Jersey	35	38	73	
New York	224	196	420	
Pennsylvania	240	186	426	
North Central States	1,810	1,773	3,583	67.00
Illinois	13	11	24	
Indiana	1,130	1,120	2,250	
Iowa	1	1	2	
Michigan	18	13	31	
Ohio	648	628	1,276	
Southern States	245	191	436	8.13
Kentucky	81	74	155	
Maryland	29	21	50	
North Carolina	16	12	28	
South Carolina	8	6	14	
Tennessee	11	8	19	
Virginia	100	70	170	
Total Native-Born	2,626	2,430	5,056	94.52









## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN MIAMI COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	99	91	190	1.68
Connecticut	20	20	40	
Maine	3	4	7	
Massachusetts	19	14	33	
New Hampshire	10	11	21	
Rhode Island	3	1	4	
Vermont	44	41	85	
Middle Atlantic States	804	671	1,475	13.05
Delaware	19	11	30	
New Jersey	44	47	91	
New York	216	182	398	
Pennsylvania	525	431	956	
North Central States	3,953	3,840	7,793	68.95
Illinois	7	8	15	
Indiana	2,235	2,212	4,447	
Iowa	8	4	12	
Michigan	22	32	54	
Ohio	1,678	1,581	3,259	
Wisconsin	1	0	1	
Missouri	2	3	5	
Southern States	792	652	1,444	12.77
Alabama	0	1	1	
Arkansas	0	1	1	
District of Columbia	0	3	3	
Georgia	10	8	18	
Kentucky	126	121	247	
Maryland	106	96	202	
North Carolina	123	93	216	
South Carolina	12	14	26	
Tennessee	36	24	60	
Virginia	379	291	670	
Total Native-Born	5,643	5,254	10,902	96.45



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN MIAMI COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
Foreign	188	172	360	3.19
Canada	2	1	3	
England	20	14	34	
France	3	1	4	
Germany	123	131	254	
Holland	1	0	1	
Ireland	29	17	46	
Scotland	5	4	9	
Switzerland	5	4	9	
 Total Foreign-Born	 188	 172	 360	 3.19
Total Native-Born	5,648	5,254	10,902	96.45
Unknown	25	16	41	.36
 Grand Total	 5,861	 5,442	 11,303	
  Indians	  34	  49	  83	
Negroes	7	9	16	





## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN NOBLE COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	120	96	216	2.72
Connecticut	26	16	42	
Maine	7	5	12	
Massachusetts	31	18	49	
New Hampshire	7	7	14	
Rhode Island	2	3	5	
Vermont	47	47	94	
Middle Atlantic States	971	820	1,791	22.55
Delaware	8	5	13	
New Jersey	34	23	57	
New York	451	384	835	
Pennsylvania	478	403	886	
North Central States	2,651	2,588	5,239	65.93
Illinois	16	3	19	
Indiana	1,078	1,035	2,163	
Michigan	31	31	62	
Ohio	1,525	1,469	2,994	
Wisconsin	1	0	1	
Southern States	216	174	390	4.91
Georgia	0	1	1	
Kentucky	13	12	25	
Louisiana	1	0	1	
Maryland	63	46	109	
North Carolina	13	6	19	
South Carolina	2	0	2	
Tennessee	1	2	3	
Virginia	123	107	230	
Total Native-Born	3,958	3,678	7,636	96.11







## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	176	127	303	5.79
Connecticut	38	30	68	
Maine	6	5	11	
Massachusetts	44	25	69	
New Hampshire	27	18	45	
Rhode Island	10	13	23	
Vermont	51	36	87	
Middle Atlantic States	554	532	1,086	20.74
Delaware	3	0	3	
New Jersey	19	13	32	
New York	344	347	691	
Pennsylvania	188	172	360	
North Central States	1,643	1,478	3,121	59.60
Illinois	15	14	29	
Indiana	914	865	1,779	
Iowa	1	3	4	
Michigan	66	57	123	
Missouri	9	2	11	
Ohio	635	533	1,168	
Wisconsin	3	4	7	
Southern States	163	146	309	5.90
Arkansas	0	2	2	
Kentucky	25	25	50	
Maryland	24	25	49	
North Carolina	11	14	25	
South Carolina	2	0	2	
Tennessee	8	5	13	
Virginia	93	75	168	
Total Native-Born	2,536	2,283	4,819	92.03









## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN FULASKI COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	18	5	23	.89
Connecticut	4	2	6	
Maine	1	0	1	
Massachusetts	5	2	7	
New Hampshire	1	0	1	
Rhode Island	1	0	1	
Vermont	6	1	7	
Middle Atlantic States	221	204	425	16.34
Delaware	18	17	35	
New Jersey	13	9	22	
New York	30	37	67	
Pennsylvania	160	111	301	
North Central States	958	840	1,798	69.29
Illinois	1	2	3	
Indiana	526	449	975	
Michigan	1	0	1	
Missouri	1	2	3	
Ohio	428	386	814	
Wisconsin	1	1	2	
Southern States	118	115	233	8.98
Kentucky	31	32	63	
Maryland	15	17	32	
North Carolina	10	10	20	
South Carolina	1	3	4	
Tennessee	8	4	12	
Virginia	53	49	102	
Total Native-Born	1,315	1,164	2,479	95.50



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN PULASKI COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
Foreign	69	44	113	4.35
Canada	6	5	11	
England	5	4	9	
France	7	2	9	
Germany	40	29	69	
Ireland	7	1	8	
New Brunswick	0	1	1	
Scotland	1	0	1	
Switzerland	3	2	5	
 Total Foreign-Born	 69	 44	 113	 4.35
Total Native-Born	1,315	1,164	2,479	95.50
Unknown	4	0	4	.15
Grand Total	1,388	1,203	2,596	





## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	211	163	374	3.40
Connecticut	55	29	84	
Maine	33	29	62	
Massachusetts	50	30	80	
New Hampshire	18	13	31	
Rhode Island	1	6	7	
Vermont	54	56	110	
Middle Atlantic States	1,156	978	2,134	19.48
Delaware	32	25	57	
New Jersey	93	69	162	
New York	607	562	1,169	
Pennsylvania	424	322	746	
North Central States	3,478	3,432	6,910	63.07
Illinois	17	15	32	
Indiana	2,117	2,142	4,259	
Iowa	6	5	11	
Michigan	150	138	288	
Missouri	3	3	6	
Ohio	1,181	1,120	2,301	
Wisconsin	4	9	13	
Southern States	355	343	698	6.37
Alabama	1	0	1	
Georgia	3	1	4	
Kentucky	45	63	108	
Louisiana	1	0	1	
Maryland	50	61	111	
North Carolina	47	49	96	
South Carolina	9	11	20	
Tennessee	6	11	17	
Virginia	193	147	340	
Total Native-Born	5,200	4,916	10,116	92.32



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
Foreign	491	342	833	7.63
Belgium	2	2	4	
British America	1	0	1	
Canada	48	43	91	
Denmark	0	1	1	
England	49	29	78	
France	28	15	43	
Germany	238	177	415	
Holland	2	0	2	
Ireland	91	58	149	
Isle of Man	2	2	4	
New Brunswick	0	1	1	
Nova Scotia	1	1	2	
Scotland	22	9	31	
Sweden	0	0	0	
Switzerland	4	3	7	
Wales	1	0	1	
Austria	2	1	3	
 Total Foreign-Born	 491	 342	 833	 7.63
Total Native-Born	5,200	4,916	10,116	92.32
Unknown	4	2	6	.05
 Grand Total	 5,695	 5,260	 10,955	
  Negroes	  20	  19	  39	



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN STARKE COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	5	4	9	1.62
Connecticut	2	1	3	
New Hampshire	3	2	5	
Vermont	0	1	1	
Middle Atlantic States	53	58	111	19.93
Delaware	13	12	25	
New York	14	16	30	
Pennsylvania	26	30	56	
North Central States	216	188	404	72.53
Illinois	2	1	3	
Indiana	101	96	197	
Michigan	0	3	3	
Ohio	113	88	201	
Southern States	15	9	24	4.30
Alabama	1	0	1	
Kentucky	2	0	2	
Maryland	2	0	2	
South Carolina	2	0	2	
Tennessee	1	1	2	
Virginia	7	8	15	
Foreign	6	3	9	1.62
Canada	1	1	2	
England	1	1	2	
Ireland	3	1	4	
New Brunswick	1	0	1	
Total Foreign-Born	6	3	9	1.62
Total Native-Born	289	259	548	98.38
Grand Total	295	262	557	





## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN STEUBEN COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	263	269	532	8.71
Connecticut	52	35	87	
Maine	9	9	18	
Massachusetts	69	73	142	
New Hampshire	24	17	41	
Rhode Island	3	8	11	
Vermont	106	122	228	
Middle Atlantic States	1,129	991	2,120	34.73
New Jersey	42	29	71	
New York	854	731	1,585	
Pennsylvania	233	231	464	
North Central States	1,594	1,537	3,131	51.29
Illinois	4	4	8	
Indiana	708	704	1,412	
Michigan	86	94	180	
Missouri	0	2	2	
Ohio	796	731	1,527	
Wisconsin	0	2	2	
Southern States	38	42	80	1.31
District of Columbia	1	2	3	
Kentucky	2	2	4	
Maryland	14	15	29	
North Carolina	1	0	1	
Tennessee	3	0	3	
Virginia	17	23	40	
Total Native-Born	3,024	2,839	5,863	96.04



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN STEUBEN COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
Foreign	131	104	235	3.85
Canada	24	21	45	
England	54	38	92	
France	2	0	2	
Germany	27	24	51	
Ireland	12	10	22	
Scotland	6	2	8	
Switzerland	6	9	15	
 Total Foreign-Born	 131	 104	 235	 3.85
Total Native-Born	3,024	2,839	5,863	96.04
Unknown	5	2	7	.11
 Grand Total	 3,160	 2,945	 6,105	
  Negroes	  1	  1	  2	



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN WARASH COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	63	39	102	.84
Connecticut	10	8	18	
Maine	4	6	10	
Massachusetts	22	11	33	
New Hampshire	3	1	4	
Rhode Island	2	0	2	
Vermont	22	13	35	
Middle Atlantic States	821	735	1,556	12.82
Delaware	29	31	60	
New Jersey	63	56	119	
New York	157	135	292	
Pennsylvania	572	513	1,085	
North Central States	4,473	4,068	8,541	70.37
Illinois	12	11	23	
Indiana	2,636	2,418	5,054	
Iowa	3	3	6	
Michigan	8	11	19	
Missouri	9	3	12	
Ohio	1,805	1,621	3,426	
Wisconsin	0	1	1	
Southern States	767	723	1,490	12.23
Alabama	4	1	5	
Arkansas	0	1	1	
District of Columbia	0	1	1	
Georgia	2	1	3	
Kentucky	172	189	361	
Louisiana	0	1	1	
Maryland	87	73	160	
Mississippi	0	1	1	
North Carolina	125	113	238	
South Carolina	11	16	27	
Tennessee	26	26	52	
Virginia	340	300	640	
Total Native-Born	6,124	5,565	11,689	96.31





## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
Foreign	244	169	413	3.40
Canada	13	5	18	
England	25	9	34	
France	6	4	10	
Germany	78	60	138	
Ireland	109	81	190	
Scotland	3	1	4	
Switzerland	8	7	15	
Wales	2	2	4	
 Total Foreign-Born	 244	 169	 413	 3.40
Total Native-Born	6,124	5,565	11,689	96.31
Unknown	27	8	35	.29
Born at Sea	0	1	1	
Grand Total	6,395	5,743	12,138	
 Negroes	 7	 7	 14	
Indians	7	8	15	



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN WHITE COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	32	17	49	1.03
Connecticut	8	2	10	
Maine	8	4	12	
Massachusetts	8	1	9	
New Hampshire	3	1	4	
Rhode Island	0	1	1	
Vermont	5	8	13	
Middle Atlantic States	342	280	622	13.07
Delaware	16	9	25	
New Jersey	25	19	44	
New York	62	42	104	
Pennsylvania	239	210	449	
North Central States	1,695	1,633	3,328	69.91
Illinois	12	7	19	
Indiana	1,035	1,030	2,065	
Iowa	2	1	3	
Michigan	3	2	5	
Missouri	0	2	2	
Ohio	643	591	1,234	
Southern States	328	302	630	13.24
District of Columbia	0	1	1	
Georgia	0	3	3	
Kentucky	90	65	155	
Louisiana	1	0	1	
Maryland	29	31	60	
North Carolina	15	17	32	
South Carolina	5	6	11	
Tennessee	36	32	68	
Virginia	152	147	299	
Total Native-Born	2,397	2,232	4,629	97.25



## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN WHITE COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
Foreign	50	20	70	1.47
Canada	4	4	8	
England	17	5	22	
France	1	0	1	
Germany	8	5	13	
Ireland	15	4	19	
Norway	1	0	1	
Scotland	2	2	4	
Switzerland	2	0	2	
 Total Foreign-Born	 50	 20	 70	 1.47
Total Native-Born	2,397	2,232	4,629	97.25
Unknown	43	18	61	1.28
 Grand Total	 2,490	 2,270	 4,760	
  Negroes	  5	  4	  9	





## NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN WHITLEY COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
New England States	60	41	101	1.95
Connecticut	17	9	26	
Maine	7	5	12	
Massachusetts	9	9	18	
New Hampshire	6	4	10	
Rhode Island	3	1	4	
Vermont	18	13	31	
Middle Atlantic States	510	453	963	18.56
Delaware	10	5	15	
New Jersey	34	16	50	
New York	185	164	349	
Pennsylvania	281	268	549	
North Central States	1,807	1,669	3,476	66.98
Illinois	1	2	3	
Indiana	806	765	1,571	
Michigan	7	9	16	
Missouri	1	0	1	
Ohio	992	893	1,885	
Southern States	213	185	398	7.67
Alabama	0	5	5	
District of Columbia	0	1	1	
Georgia	1	1	2	
Kentucky	12	15	27	
Maryland	31	30	61	
North Carolina	25	24	49	
South Carolina	8	3	11	
Tennessee	17	10	27	
Virginia	119	96	215	
Total Native-Born	2,590	2,348	4,938	95.16



# NATIVITY OF FREE INHABITANTS IN WHITLEY COUNTY, INDIANA, 1850

	Men	Women	Total	%
Foreign	133	109	242	4.67
Belgium	1	0	1	
Canada	7	8	15	
England	6	5	11	
France	7	2	9	
Germany	91	77	168	
Ireland	20	16	36	
Nova Scotia	0	1	1	
Scotland	1	0	1	
 Total Foreign-Born	 133	 109	 242	 4.67
Total Native-Born	2,590	2,348	4,938	95.16
Unknown	5	4	9	.27
Born at Sea	1	0	1	
Grand Total	2,729	2,461	5,190	
 Negroes	 52	 45	 97	



# NATIVITY OF NEGROES IN NORTHERN INDIANA BY COUNTIES IN 1850

County	Illinois	Indiana	Michigan	Missouri	Ohio	Wisconsin	Connecticut	New Jersey	New York	Pennsylvania	Alabama	District of Columbia	Kentucky	North Carolina	South Carolina	Tennessee	Virginia	Unknown	Maryland	Total
Allen	0	37	3	0	26	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	4	1	1	19	1	1	100
Cass	0	23	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	9	0	0	2	0	0	1	61
De Kalb	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	10
Elkhart	0	2	0	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	15
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Kosciusko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17
Lagrange	0	5	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
La Porte	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	24	1	1	39
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miami	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	16
Noble	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Porter	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Joseph	1	17	3	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	39
Starko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steuben	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Wabash	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	14
White	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	9
Whitley	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	7	5	23	0	0	97
Total	1	158	7	1	81	1	1	3	4	9	1	4	14	32	10	9	85	5	7	433



# NATIVITY OF INDIANS IN NORTHERN INDIANA BY COUNTIES IN 1850

County	Indiana	Michigan	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Unknown	Total
Allen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cass	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
De Kalb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elkhart	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jasper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kosciusko	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lagrange	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Porte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Miami	75	4	1	1	1	1	83
Noble	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulaski	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Starke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steuben	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wabash	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	102	4	1	1	1	1	110





AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF NORTHERN INDIANA  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	At Sea	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	3	41	5	5,598	13	17	0	5,677	3.44	5,425
1-4	25	476	144	22,106	198	47	1	22,997	13.90	19,030
5-9	85	1,730	282	24,240	635	75	4	27,051	16.36	16,667
10-14	155	2,645	403	17,612	896	78	0	21,789	13.18	9,143
15-19	298	3,782	829	11,737	1,195	103	1	17,945	10.86	3,854
20-29	733	7,181	2,414	14,402	2,715	190	1	27,636	16.73	3,080
30-39	997	6,831	2,652	6,857	2,346	113	2	19,798	11.97	909
40-49	1,111	4,710	2,438	1,855	1,460	79	1	11,654	7.05	132
50-59	889	2,807	1,775	283	973	56	0	6,788	4.11	19
60-69	478	1,176	708	54	376	22	0	2,814	1.70	11
70-79	146	341	223	21	110	8	0	849	.51	5
80-89	18	57	39	5	20	3	0	142	.10	1
90-100	2	9	2	0	5	0	0	18	.01	0
Unknown	4	33	6	47	13	25	0	128	.08	21
Total	4,944	31,819	11,920	104,822	10,955	816	10	165,286		58,297



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF NORTHERN INDIANA  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH BY PERCENTAGE

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Indiana
Below 1	.06	.13	.04	5.34	.12	9.30
1-4	.50	1.49	1.21	21.09	1.80	32.64
5-9	1.72	5.44	2.37	23.13	5.80	28.59
10-14	3.14	8.31	3.38	16.80	8.19	15.68
15-19	6.03	11.89	6.95	11.20	10.91	6.61
20-29	14.83	22.57	20.25	13.74	24.78	5.28
30-39	20.16	21.47	22.24	6.54	21.42	1.56
40-49	22.47	14.80	20.46	1.77	13.33	.23
50-59	17.98	8.82	14.89	.27	8.88	.03
60-69	9.67	3.70	5.94	.05	3.43	.02
70-79	2.96	1.07	1.87	.02	1.00	.01
80-89	.36	.18	.33	.005	.18	.00
90-100	.04	.03	.02	.00	.04	.00
Unknown	.03	.10	.05	.045	.12	.03 <sup>4</sup>



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	At Sea	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	4	1	530	5	0	0	540	3.19	515
1-4	3	59	9	2,281	85	0	1	2,438	14.41	1,999
5-9	10	162	13	2,255	247	0	4	2,691	15.90	1,642
10-14	18	274	14	1,431	343	4	0	2,089	12.35	760
15-19	30	336	39	840	445	8	0	1,698	10.04	233
20-29	70	634	125	1,133	965	15	1	2,948	17.42	139
30-39	87	562	141	590	804	9	1	2,194	12.97	31
40-49	74	381	101	161	500	7	0	1,224	7.23	5
50-59	56	193	76	39	338	3	0	705	4.17	1
60-69	34	92	35	7	124	0	0	292	1.72	2
70-79	14	29	8	3	32	0	0	86	.51	0
80-89	1	4	0	0	6	0	0	11	.07	0
90-100	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.1	.01	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	.01	0
Total	397	2,730	562	9,275	3,902	46	7	16,919		5,327





AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF CASS COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	1	2	0	388	0	6	397	3.62	381
1-4	2	21	9	1,376	16	12	1,436	13.07	1,261
5-9	1	80	34	1,534	30	25	1,704	15.51	1,222
10-14	4	143	41	1,268	27	26	1,509	13.74	839
15-19	8	186	81	920	53	23	1,271	11.57	431
20-29	20	335	220	1,180	148	23	1,926	17.53	343
30-39	22	308	230	537	112	17	1,256	11.43	95
40-49	32	272	250	163	64	11	792	7.21	16
50-59	14	144	174	27	57	6	422	3.84	1
60-69	7	81	72	3	22	2	187	1.70	1
70-79	5	20	16	2	12	0	55	.50	2
80-89	0	3	4	0	1	0	8	.07	0
90-100	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	.02	0
Unknown	0	0	5	10	2	4	21	.19	5
Total	117	1,595	1,137	7,403	574	155	10,986		4,597



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF DE KALB COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	1	0	327	0	1	329	3.99	319
1-4	0	23	2	1,238	5	0	1,268	15.37	956
5-9	1	74	4	1,355	5	4	1,443	17.49	642
10-14	2	126	6	946	10	5	1,095	13.27	184
15-19	10	195	9	563	17	3	797	9.66	22
20-29	38	448	24	683	48	12	1,253	15.19	6
30-39	64	499	55	312	61	9	1,000	12.12	3
40-49	61	333	54	63	41	13	565	6.85	2
50-59	58	154	44	7	26	8	297	3.59	0
60-69	37	81	22	1	11	3	155	1.88	0
70-79	11	19	9	0	4	1	44	.53	0
80-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	0
90-100	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	.02	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	.04	1
Total	283	1,954	229	5,496	228	61	8,251		2,135



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF ELKHART COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	2	5	0	374	0	0	381	3.00	362
1-4	3	38	3	1,726	7	4	1,781	14.03	1,486
5-9	3	161	2	1,945	21	6	2,138	16.84	1,334
10-14	14	215	8	1,386	35	6	1,664	13.10	771
15-19	33	332	46	919	50	14	1,394	10.99	268
20-29	49	671	140	1,084	127	19	2,090	16.46	108
30-39	86	615	152	484	121	15	1,473	11.60	28
40-49	107	416	155	143	82	3	906	7.14	1
50-59	70	250	110	18	41	3	492	3.88	0
60-69	46	117	45	4	21	5	238	1.87	0
70-79	16	39	19	1	10	2	87	.68	1
80-89	1	2	6	0	0	1	10	.08	0
90-100	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	.01	0
Unknown	3	9	0	9	3	17	41	.32	1
Total	433	2,872	686	8,093	518	95	12,697		4,360



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF FULTON COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	1	1	225	0	0	227	3.79	219
1-4	0	20	5	860	3	0	888	14.83	742
5-9	2	45	9	926	8	0	990	16.55	686
10-14	4	80	18	693	8	0	803	13.43	387
15-19	6	91	26	493	19	1	636	10.63	215
20-29	13	185	124	604	46	1	973	16.27	207
30-39	18	195	145	294	39	4	695	11.62	52
40-49	20	131	106	87	34	7	385	6.44	7
50-59	16	90	99	14	29	2	250	4.18	0
60-69	10	41	41	3	11	0	106	1.77	1
70-79	4	8	8	0	2	0	22	.37	0
80-89	0	5	2	0	0	0	7	.12	0
90-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	0
Total	93	892	584	4,199	199	15	5,982		2,516





AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF JASPER COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	0	0	148	0	0	148	4.17	147
1-4	0	0	6	498	2	0	506	14.26	451
5-9	2	5	11	568	6	0	592	16.68	450
10-14	5	15	15	455	9	1	500	14.09	295
15-19	4	38	15	335	9	0	401	11.30	166
20-29	10	67	108	384	13	0	582	16.41	136
30-39	8	64	95	196	8	0	371	10.46	26
40-49	9	64	93	63	12	1	242	6.82	7
50-59	12	35	72	8	9	1	137	3.86	0
60-69	5	24	26	0	1	0	56	1.58	0
70-79	1	4	4	0	1	0	10	.28	0
80-89	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	.03	0
90-100	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	.06	0
Total	56	318	445	2,655	71	3	3,548		1,678



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	0	1	370	1	0	372	3.63	363
1-4	0	26	6	1,389	5	0	1,426	13.92	1,219
5-9	2	49	7	1,678	16	1	1,753	17.11	1,092
10-14	3	111	32	1,260	23	0	1,429	13.95	519
15-19	12	161	62	855	31	5	1,126	10.99	179
20-29	18	318	178	1,038	59	1	1,612	15.74	113
30-39	26	410	197	544	60	1	1,238	12.08	35
40-49	36	289	174	114	46	1	690	6.74	1
50-59	22	167	125	13	24	3	354	3.46	0
60-69	18	88	65	3	11	1	186	1.82	1
70-79	2	28	18	2	0	0	50	.48	0
80-89	0	1	6	0	0	1	8	.08	0
90-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	0
Total	139	1,648	871	7,296	276	14	10,244		3,522



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF LACRANCE COUNTY, INDIANA  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	2	0	274	2	6	284	3.39	263
1-4	1	24	7	954	7	5	998	11.90	767
5-9	8	137	5	1,153	17	17	1,337	15.94	729
10-14	10	208	9	825	28	10	1,098	13.00	359
15-19	20	335	24	548	39	9	975	11.63	92
20-29	81	674	53	595	79	14	1,496	17.83	27
30-39	84	518	47	228	63	11	956	11.40	12
40-49	106	323	65	80	29	7	610	7.27	6
50-59	99	212	46	15	30	5	407	4.85	3
60-69	43	77	8	4	20	4	156	1.86	1
70-79	10	31	4	3	6	0	54	.65	0
80-89	3	3	1	1	3	0	11	.13	0
90-100	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	.01	0
Unknown	1	4	0	6	0	1	12	.14	1
Total	466	2,549	269	4,686	328	89	8,337		2,260





AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	0	0	133	1	0	134	3.36	131
1-4	0	12	1	527	19	3	562	14.03	450
5-9	2	78	0	483	87	3	653	16.36	341
10-14	7	94	1	293	115	4	514	12.88	159
15-19	16	142	8	134	110	2	412	10.32	25
20-29	44	215	20	157	192	6	634	15.89	31
30-39	45	182	19	59	151	8	464	11.63	10
40-49	57	126	14	14	90	5	306	7.67	0
50-59	49	79	12	0	64	0	204	5.11	0
60-69	28	25	5	0	25	1	84	2.10	0
70-79	8	6	1	0	7	0	22	.55	0
80-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	0
90-100	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	.05	0
Total	256	960	81	1,800	862	32	3,991		1,147



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF LA PORTE COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	At Sea	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	6	0	276	0	0	0	282	2.32	266
1-4	3	36	11	1,414	11	1	0	1,476	12.15	1,295
5-9	7	182	31	1,562	43	4	0	1,829	15.06	1,286
10-14	10	267	28	1,165	60	7	0	1,537	12.66	836
15-19	37	465	80	759	101	11	0	1,453	11.96	393
20-29	116	733	194	884	228	20	0	2,175	17.91	363
30-39	130	596	189	383	147	3	0	1,448	11.92	118
40-49	178	400	192	117	102	6	1	996	8.20	15
50-59	138	255	127	12	50	6	0	588	4.84	0
60-69	62	88	51	5	23	2	0	231	1.90	1
70-79	21	28	15	0	9	1	0	74	.61	0
80-89	1	7	5	0	3	0	0	16	.13	0
90-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	0
Unknown	0	20	1	13	6	1	0	41	.34	10
Total	703	3,083	924	6,590	783	62	1	12,146		4,583



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF MARSHALL COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	1	0	189	1	0	191	3.57	177
1-4	0	9	3	708	2	0	722	13.50	604
5-9	0	39	11	914	15	1	980	18.32	654
10-14	2	81	13	637	15	3	751	14.04	396
15-19	5	100	25	421	38	1	590	11.03	200
20-29	10	179	60	431	69	2	751	14.04	163
30-39	17	223	123	208	52	2	625	11.68	50
40-49	23	151	111	61	44	0	390	7.29	5
50-59	27	96	44	11	31	0	209	3.91	1
60-69	12	38	29	2	12	0	93	1.74	0
70-79	4	13	16	0	3	0	36	.67	0
80-89	2	5	1	0	0	0	8	.15	0
90-100	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	.04	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	.02	0
Total	102	935	436	3,583	284	9	5,349		2,250



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF MIAMI COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	6	1	420	2	2	431	3.82	399
1-4	1	41	29	1,580	3	5	1,659	14.68	1,348
5-9	3	102	38	1,693	13	5	1,854	16.40	1,164
10-14	7	142	53	1,291	15	2	1,510	13.36	665
15-19	12	150	115	875	31	5	1,188	10.51	355
20-29	36	307	287	1,130	83	12	1,855	16.41	356
30-39	43	297	336	602	101	2	1,381	12.22	122
40-49	36	231	276	151	49	1	744	6.58	25
50-59	25	133	193	35	35	5	426	3.77	7
60-69	21	50	88	10	22	1	192	1.69	3
70-79	5	12	23	4	5	0	49	.43	2
80-89	1	4	4	2	1	1	13	.12	1
90-100	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	.01	0
Total	190	1,475	1,444	7,793	360	41	11,303		4,447





AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF NOBLE COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	1	0	269	0	1	271	3.41	257
1-4	3	38	3	1,094	1	16	1,155	14.54	872
5-9	4	102	6	1,214	13	7	1,346	16.94	654
10-14	5	143	10	907	11	5	1,081	13.60	287
15-19	14	193	19	569	18	3	816	10.27	51
20-29	26	406	65	721	64	15	1,297	16.32	23
30-39	52	404	90	341	60	10	957	12.04	14
40-49	44	255	89	105	35	7	535	6.73	2
50-59	41	176	72	11	25	5	330	4.15	2
60-69	21	53	32	2	9	1	118	1.49	0
70-79	5	18	4	2	3	1	33	.42	0
80-89	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	.04	0
90-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	0
Unknown	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	.05	1
Total	216	1,791	390	5,239	239	71	7,946		2,163



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF PORTER COUNTY, INDIANA  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	1	0	147	1	1	150	2.87	145
1-4	2	12	2	673	9	0	698	13.33	572
5-9	12	68	7	724	23	0	834	15.93	500
10-14	12	91	12	535	56	0	706	13.48	296
15-19	21	141	15	359	65	0	601	11.48	114
20-29	39	257	72	423	108	0	899	17.17	111
30-39	53	205	68	198	90	0	614	11.73	35
40-49	80	163	61	52	31	0	387	7.39	5
50-59	50	104	45	8	23	0	230	4.39	0
60-69	22	37	19	2	9	0	89	1.70	1
70-79	10	7	7	0	0	0	24	.46	0
80-89	2	0	1	0	1	0	4	.07	0
90-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	0
Total	303	1,086	309	3,121	416	1	5,236		1,779



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF FULASKI COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	1	0	114	0	0	115	4.43	110
1-4	0	6	0	354	1	0	361	13.91	309
5-9	0	26	7	395	8	0	436	16.80	271
10-14	0	37	8	298	13	0	356	13.71	155
15-19	0	53	17	179	11	0	260	10.02	61
20-29	2	71	52	282	20	0	427	16.45	48
30-39	6	88	52	135	25	2	308	11.86	18
40-49	6	74	49	33	19	1	182	7.01	3
50-59	7	51	31	6	8	1	104	4.01	0
60-69	1	10	6	2	2	0	21	.81	0
70-79	1	6	10	0	6	0	23	.88	0
80-89	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	.11	0
90-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	0
Total	23	425	233	1,798	113	4	2,596		975





AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF ST. JOSEPH COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	1	0	388	0	0	389	3.55	374
1-4	2	27	5	1,431	9	1	1,475	13.46	1,248
5-9	6	116	12	1,555	26	0	1,715	15.66	1,197
10-14	18	137	22	1,125	65	1	1,368	12.49	723
15-19	15	236	55	797	92	0	1,195	10.91	366
20-29	57	484	128	1,003	217	3	1,892	17.27	273
30-39	82	490	139	454	194	0	1,359	12.41	70
40-49	75	328	167	137	144	0	851	7.77	6
50-59	62	197	111	13	59	0	442	4.03	1
60-69	42	83	39	3	17	0	184	1.68	0
70-79	12	27	19	2	6	1	67	.61	0
80-89	3	7	1	1	4	0	16	.14	0
90-100	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	.01	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	.01	1
Total	374	2,134	698	6,910	833	6	10,955		4,259



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF STARKE COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	0	0	26	0	0	26	4.67	25
1-4	0	0	0	71	0	0	71	12.75	58
5-9	0	3	0	100	0	0	103	18.49	65
10-14	1	5	0	67	0	0	73	13.10	27
15-19	1	11	0	53	0	0	65	11.67	10
20-29	0	30	5	53	3	0	91	16.34	8
30-39	0	27	6	24	2	0	59	10.59	4
40-49	4	19	6	8	2	0	39	7.00	0
50-59	1	9	5	2	1	0	18	3.23	0
60-69	2	6	2	0	0	0	10	1.80	0
70-79	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.18	0
80-89	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	.18	0
90-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	0
Total	9	111	24	404	9	0	557		197



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF STEUBEN COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	5	0	193	0	0	198	3.24	183
1-4	4	22	0	762	8	0	796	13.04	612
5-9	17	142	0	799	19	0	977	16.00	426
10-14	29	230	3	538	17	1	818	13.40	169
15-19	47	311	8	326	18	0	710	11.63	13
20-29	74	504	14	343	57	0	992	16.25	7
30-39	109	428	15	136	52	2	742	12.15	2
40-49	103	272	19	22	27	2	445	7.29	0
50-59	91	155	17	9	29	2	303	4.96	0
60-69	46	41	3	1	8	0	99	1.62	0
70-79	10	8	1	1	0	0	20	.33	0
80-89	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	.07	0
90-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	.02	0
Total	532	2,120	80	3,131	235	7	6,105		1,412



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	At Sea	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	1	0	414	0	0	0	415	3.42	404
1-4	1	30	34	1,777	2	0	0	1,844	15.19	1,544
5-9	2	69	51	1,895	22	0	0	2,039	16.80	1,289
10-14	1	104	64	1,369	22	1	0	1,561	12.86	744
15-19	1	146	99	1,005	25	5	1	1,282	10.56	428
20-29	13	351	293	1,278	113	20	0	2,068	17.04	473
30-39	29	366	359	646	95	4	0	1,499	12.35	151
40-49	28	231	237	134	69	1	0	700	5.77	18
50-59	16	159	242	21	51	4	0	493	4.06	2
60-69	9	73	80	0	12	0	0	174	1.43	0
70-79	1	18	27	1	1	0	0	48	.40	0
80-89	1	7	4	0	1	0	0	13	.10	0
90-100	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.01	0
Unknown	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	.01	1
Total	102	1,556	1,490	8,541	413	35	1	12,138		5,054





AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF WHITE COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	2	1	190	0	0	193	4.05	187
1-4	0	16	9	625	2	0	652	13.69	581
5-9	2	35	28	674	1	2	742	15.59	550
10-14	3	56	28	<sup>5</sup> 831	1	2	671	14.09	417
15-19	1	66	59	446	1	13	586	12.31	198
20-29	6	110	157	487	20	25	805	16.91	105
30-39	14	114	114	243	16	11	512	10.75	21
40-49	6	109	136	69	13	5	338	7.14	6
50-59	12	68	67	10	14	0	171	3.59	0
60-69	3	39	20	2	1	1	66	1.38	0
70-79	2	7	9	0	1	2	21	.44	0
80-89	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	.06	0
90-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.00	0
Total	49	622	630	3,328	70	61	4,760		2,065



AGE DISTRIBUTION IN 1850 OF THE INHABITANTS OF WHITLEY COUNTY, INDIANA,  
ACCORDING TO PLACE OF BIRTH

	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southern	North Central	Foreign	Unknown	At Sea	Total	%	Indiana
Below 1	0	1	0	203	0	0	0	204	3.93	198
1-4	0	16	0	768	1	0	0	785	15.13	656
5-9	1	55	6	818	15	0	0	895	17.25	473
10-14	0	86	18	542	18	0	0	664	12.79	155
15-19	5	94	27	341	22	0	0	489	9.42	34
20-29	11	202	95	504	56	2	0	870	16.76	40
30-39	22	240	80	243	58	3	1	647	12.47	12
40-49	26	142	83	48	27	1	0	327	6.30	2
50-59	23	80	63	9	29	2	0	206	3.97	1
60-69	9	32	20	0	15	1	0	77	1.48	0
70-79	4	13	5	0	1	0	0	23	.44	0
80-89	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	.04	0
90-100	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.02	0
Total	101	963	398	3,476	242	9	1	5,190		1,571



## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ESSAY

The Original Returns of the Seventh United States Census, 1850, Indiana, served as the main source for this investigation. Twenty-one counties of northern Indiana, which were studied, included Allen, Cass, De Kalb, Elkhart, Fulton, Jasper, Kosciusko, Lagrange, Lake, La Porte, Marshall, Miami, Noble, Porter, Pulaski, St. Joseph, Starke, Steuben, Wabash, White, and Whitley. From the census it was possible to obtain much valuable information, such as the name, age, sex, nativity, occupation, and real estate holdings for every individual. The Original Returns of the Fifth United States Census, 1830, Indiana; and the Original Returns of the Sixth United States, 1840, Indiana, were also used. Copies of these three original returns in microfilm are on file in the Documents Division of the Indiana University Library, Bloomington, Indiana. It should be noted that in many instances the individual who collected the data was careless. Of the counties studied, it is evident that the enumerator for Miami was not very conscientious about his job. Nevertheless, he found his equal in Cass where the nativity was omitted on three pages.

In addition to the original returns, the Census for 1820 (Washington, 1821); Sixth Census or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States, 1840 (Washington, 1841); and the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Statistics (Washington, 1853) were used.





Among the other government publications were the American State Papers, Public Lands (8 vols., Washington, 1832-1861), I; Congressional Debates, 22 Cong., 1 Sess., 1831-1832; and 23 Cong., 1 Sess., 1833-1834; Emile Levasseur, "Emigration in the Nineteenth Century," in House Executive Documents, 49 Cong., 2 Sess., No. 157 1886-1887 (serial no. 2483); Senate Documents, 23 Cong., 1 Sess., Nos. 89, 227, 233, 349, and 388, 1833-1834 (serial nos., 239, 240, 241, 242); Senate Documents, 27 Cong., 3 Sess., No. 246, 1842-1843, (serial no. 416); and Charles J. Kappler (comp. and ed.), Indian Affairs. Laws and Treaties (2 vols., Washington, 1903), which are a part of the Senate Documents, 57 Cong., 1 Sess. (serial nos. 4253 and 4254). The Congressional Debates as well as Senate Documents for the 23 Cong., 1 Sess., contained memorials and petitions elaborating on the distress of the country caused by the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank. The Senate Documents of the 27 Cong., 3 Sess., No. 246, was a report on the sale of public lands. The material on Indiana was of particular interest for this study. Annals of Congress for 1804-1805 were also used.

A valuable source for the topography of northern Indiana was gained from the Surveyors' Field Notes, of which there are sixty-three volumes. These notes are on file in the State Auditor's Office, Indianapolis, Indiana. Moreover, the surveyors' descriptions were supplemented by Clyde A. Malott, "The Physiography of Indiana," and Stephen S. Visher, "The Geography of Indiana," in Handbook of Indiana Geology (Indianapolis, 1922), who give excellent discussions



on the five subdivisions of northern Indiana. Likewise, Charles C. Dean, Flora of Indiana (Indianapolis, 1940), aided in an understanding of the type of soil by the plants mentioned in accounts by early travelers. The maps throughout the volume showing the distribution of plants are very worthwhile. Furthermore, Nathaniel L. Britton, North American Trees (New York, 1908), was helpful in identifying wood referred to in one journal. Trees are also closely associated with the type of soil in a region.

The Revised Laws of Indiana, 1823-1824, and the Laws of Indiana from 1828 to 1850 published at Indianapolis were of aid in obtaining data on the organization of the twenty-one counties studied as well as acts pertaining to early roads.

While there is much material on immigration, no attempt has been made to incorporate a large percentage of it. Only books and articles pertinent to this particular study were used. Two volumes by Edith Abbott, Immigration: Select Documents and Case Records (Chicago, 1924), and Historical Aspects of the Immigration Problem: Select Documents, were valuable because of the documents they contain on immigration. Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, New Series, XVI (1827), and Third Series, LIV (1840), include petitions asking permission to emigrate. Transactions of Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends during 1846-7 in Ireland (n.p., n.d.), related the hardships endured in those years, which might serve as an inducement to emigrate at a later date. Within the pages of Niles' Weekly Register and Niles' National Register were numerous



accounts of the hardships of immigrants. There were seventy-five volumes of the Register. The first fifty-two volumes were printed under the title of Niles' Weekly Register at Baltimore from 1811 to 1837, and the remaining volumes under the second caption from September, 1837, to July, 1849, at Washington, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. A good historical account by Franz Löhner, Geschichte und Zustände der Deutschen in Amerika (Cincinnati, Ohio, 1847), contained firsthand information on the Germans.

A number of works cover several topics such as descriptions of the West, conditions of travel, a discussion of the types of people, and similar subjects. These include James R. Albach (pub.), Annals of the West (Pittsburgh, 1856); [Robert Baird], View of the Valley of the Mississippi (Philadelphia, 1834); J. S. Buckingham, The Eastern and Western States of America (3 vols., London, n.d.); Michael Chevalier, Society, Manners and Politics in the United States (Boston, 1839); Henry B. Fearon, Sketches of America (3d ed., London, 1819); Timothy Flint, A Condensed Geography and History of the Western States (2 vols., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1828); Timothy Flint, The History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley (2 volumes in one, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1832); Timothy Flint, Recollections of the Last Ten Years (Boston, 1826); S. G. Goodrich, Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I have Seen (2 vols., New York, 1856); James Hall, Letters from the West (London, 1828); R. W. Haskins, New England and the West (Buffalo, 1843), a small booklet containing eight essays written to interest the people of New England in business relations with the West; Rev. James Hotchkiss, A History of the Purchase and Settlement





of Western New York (New York, 1848), an account of his experiences as a missionary for the Presbyterian church in western New York; William C. Howells, Recollections of Life in Ohio from 1813 to 1840 (Cincinnati, 1895); Henry Howe, Historical Collections of Ohio (2 vols., Cincinnati, 1902), who traveled over the state of Ohio and made sketches of objects of interest and everywhere obtained information by conversation with old settlers in 1846 and a year later published his book. Another journey was undertaken in 1885 and books published in 1889 and 1902 including material from all the tours; Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society for the Years 1917-1918 (n.p., 1920), contains a letter written to a friend in Vermont from the West in which the advantages of this section of the country were praised; O. Turner, Pioneer History of the Holland Purchase of Western New York (Buffalo, 1849); a history of pioneer settlement under the auspices of the Holland Land Company; and John F. Hinman, "My First Journey to Michigan, with other Reminiscences," in Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society Collections (40 vols., Lansing, 1874-1929).

Among the material which dealt specifically with Indiana were books, articles, newspaper accounts, and expedition. The first of the following may be regarded as a document which gives an account of a Bavarian who came to America in 1843 and settled eight miles northeast of Plymouth, Indiana. Three years after his arrival he wrote the letter giving a detailed account of an early German settlement in Marshall County. "Letter Written by Mr.





Johann Wolfgang Schreyer," was edited by Donald F. Carmony, and published in the Indiana Magazine of History (Bloomington, 1905- ), XL (1944), 283-306. William W. Poollen, et al. (eds.), "Executive Journal of Indiana Territory, 1800-1816," in the Indiana Historical Society Publications (Indianapolis, 1895- ), III, 63-252, covered the period before statehood was achieved.

Several articles in the Madison, Indiana, Republican and Banner, January 15, 1835, and April 30, 1835, give a glowing account of the northwest corner of Indiana, particularly Lake County, by Solon Robinson who was the leading spirit in that area.

The material in three books touched a number of topics, but all mentioned the topography in particular. Isaac McCoy, History of Baptist Indian Missions (Washington, 1840), gives a description of his journey to northern Indiana and some of the difficulties they encountered. John Scott, The Indiana Gazetteer (Centreville, Indiana, 1826), was interested in bringing the good qualities of this state to the attention of emigrants. In 1823 an expedition which left Philadelphia on April 30, and returned to that city on October 26, crossed northern Indiana. It consisted of Stephen H. Long, Major of United States' Topographical Engineers, commanding the expedition; Thomas Say, zoologist and antiquary; William H. Keating, professor of mineralogy and chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, geologist and historiographer of the expedition; James E. Colhoun, astronomer and assistant topographer; Edwin James, botanist; and Samuel Seymour, landscape painter and designer. Their findings



and observations were published by William H. Keating, Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winne-  
peck, Lake of the Woods (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1824). They made particular mention of certain plants in northern Indiana.

Books and articles of a secondary nature include three volumes in the Indiana Historical Collections, Herbert A. Kellar, Solon Robinson, Pioneer and Agriculturist (2 vols., Indianapolis, 1936); and George Pence and Nellie C. Armstrong, Indiana Boundaries, Territory, State and County (Indianapolis, 1933), which are volumes XXI, XXII, and XIX respectively. Likewise, three volumes in the Indiana Historical Society Publications were used. W. E. Henry, "Some Elements of Indiana's Population," IV (1906), 373-396, might be of more value if it had been documented. Logan Esarey, "Internal Improvements in Early Indiana," V (1915), 41-158, is an excellent piece of work. George R. Wilson and Gayle Thornbrough, "The Buffalo Trace," XV (1946), 177-279, deals with a trail very popular in early Indiana. Wilson died before the work was completed.

Since a number of Southerners settled in northern Indiana, an article by John D. Barnhart, "The Southern Influence in the Formation of Indiana," Indiana Magazine of History, XXXIII (1937), 261-276, was of much aid with respect to the movement of men and women from the South. In view of the fact that Lathrop M. Taylor played an important role in the pioneer days in South Bend, four articles by Bert Anson should be mentioned: "The Early Years of Lathrop M. Taylor, the Fur Trader, in ibid., XIV (1946), 367-368;



"Lathrop M. Taylor, Hanna and Taylor Partnership," "The L. M. Taylor Store," "Lathrop M. Taylor, the Fur Trader," in ibid., XV (1949), 147-170, 249-264, 369-382.

The histories covering the various counties in northern Indiana were used mostly to obtain information on the first settlers and biographical sketches. Upon the whole they are poor and not too reliable. Some material, however, cannot be obtained anywhere else and as regards sketches of men and women who lived in the area, they are fairly dependable. The chief criticism is that they did not include every one, but only those who paid a certain sum which also varied in the counties. T. H. Ball, Northwestern Indiana from 1800 to 1900 (Crown Point, Indiana, 1900), and his history of Lake County, Indiana, from 1834 to 1872 (Chicago, 1873), rank among the best in Indiana. Two works dealing with Fort Wayne are fairly good. One was written by Wallace A. Brice, History of Fort Wayne (Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1868), who was a visiting journeyman printer in that area around 1867; and the second of more recent years by B. J. Griswold, The Pictorial History of Fort Wayne, Indiana (2 vols., Chicago, 1917). The first volume by Griswold contains material on Fort Wayne and the second is composed entirely of biographical sketches. The latter was of no help for this study.

In addition to histories listed in the previous paragraph the following should be given: Kingman Brothers (pub.), History of Allen County, Indiana (Chicago, 1880), was edited by T. B. Helm; Dr. Jehu Z. Powell, History of Cass County, Indiana (2 vols., Chicago, 1913);





Thomas B. Helm, History of Cass County, Indiana (Chicago, 1886); Inter-State Publishing Co., History of De Kalb County, Indiana (Chicago, 1885); Anthony Deahl, A Twentieth Century History and Biographical Record of Elkhart County, Indiana (Chicago, 1905); Chas S. Chapman & Co., History of Elkhart County, Indiana (Chicago, 1881); Goodspeed Brothers (pub.), Pictorial and Biographical Memoirs of Elkhart and St. Joseph Counties, Indiana (Chicago, 1893); Henry A. Barnhart, An Account of Fulton County from its Organization (Dayton, Ohio, 1923), which is volume III in a four-volume work on the History of Indiana by Logan Esarey; Louis H. Hamilton and William Darroch (eds.), A Standard History of Jasper and Newton Counties, Indiana (2 vols., Chicago, 1916); The Lewis Publishing Company, Biographical and Historical Record of Kosciusko County, Indiana (Chicago, 1887); F. A. Battey & Co., Counties of La Grange and Noble, Indiana (Chicago, 1882); Rev. E. D. Daniels, A Twentieth Century History and Biographical Record of La Porte County, Indiana (Chicago, 1904); Jasper Packard, History of La Porte County, Indiana (La Porte, 1876); Hon. Daniel McDonald, A Twentieth Century History of Marshall County, Indiana (2 vols., Chicago, 1903); Arthur L. Bodurtha, History of Miami County, Indiana (2 vols., Chicago, 1914); Brant & Fuller, History of Miami County, Indiana (Chicago, 1887); Samuel E. Alvord, Alvord's History of Noble County, Indiana (Logansport, Indiana, 1902); E. Tucker, History of Randolph County, Indiana (Chicago, 1882); Inter-State Publishing Co., History of Steuben County, Indiana (Chicago, 1885); John Morris (printer), History of Wabash County,



Indiana (Chicago, 1884); F. A. Battey & Co., Counties of White and Pulaski, Indiana (Chicago, 1883); W. H. Hamelle, A Standard History of White County, Indiana (2 vols., Chicago, 1915); and Weston A. Goodspeed and Charles Blanchard (eds.), Counties of Whitley and Noble, Indiana (Chicago, 1882).

In addition to maps short articles appear on the various counties in Illustrated Historical Atlas of the State of Indiana (Chicago, [1876]). A Biographical History of Eminent and Self-Made Men of the State of Indiana (2 vols., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1880), contains sketches of prominent men in Indiana arranged according to districts. Charles Lannan, Dictionary of the United States Congress (Washington, 1864), aided in supplying information on Hoosiers who made a mark in the political world.

Three master's theses were completed under the direction of Professor John D. Barnhart at Indiana University which covered counties also examined in this study. They too used the 1850 original returns, but for the present investigation all information was taken directly from the source. Marion W. Coplen, History of Kosciusko County, Indiana, to 1875, was the first of these to be completed in 1944; Lester L. Grille, Allon County and Its Population in 1850 finished his study in 1947; and Virginia Lowell Mauck, Population Movements into Northern Indiana before 1850 terminated her work in 1948.

Special articles and books have been written on the early trails and roads which the pioneers followed. The largest work



undertaken by one individual was the Historic Highways of America by Archer B. Hulbert of which there were sixteen volumes published at Cleveland, Ohio, between 1902 and 1905. Volume VI, the Wilderness Road, X, The Cumberland Road, and XII, Pioneer Roads, were helpful for this study. Two other volumes were written on the Wilderness Road by William Allen Pusey, The Wilderness Road to Kentucky (New York, 1921), which contains excellent illustrations and a good map; and Thomas Speed, The Wilderness Road (Louisville, Kentucky, 1886), includes good descriptions of the road by pioneers who traveled it. Lois K. Mathews, "The Erie Canal and the Settlement of the West," in Buffalo Historical Society Publications (Buffalo, New York, 1879- ), XIV (1910), 189-203, is written in her usual scholarly fashion. An article by Harry L. Spooner, "The Other End of the Great Sauk Trail," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society (Springfield, 1903- ), XXIX (1936-1937), 121-134, was of particular interest since this trail crossed three counties, La Porte, Porter, and Lake, which were studied in the present investigation. No doubt, the Michigan Road, served as an important highway to bring immigrants into northern Indiana, and, therefore, the following articles were of value: Geneal Prather, "The Struggle for the Michigan Road," and "The Construction of the Michigan Road, 1830-1840," Indiana Magazine of History, XXXIX (1943), 1-25; XL (1944), 243-279.

Among the secondary authorities on immigration were: Albert B. Faust, The German Element in the United States (2 vols., Boston,





1909), the first historical survey in English of the Germans in America from 1562 through the nineteenth century; Marcus L. Hansen, The Atlantic Migration, 1607-1860 (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1945), an outstanding work, although the incorporation of the footnotes in the bibliography is more of an hindrance than an aid to a scholar; Jeremiah W. Jenks and W. Jett Lauck, The Immigration Problem (New York, 1913), deal with the conditions and needs of American immigration; Lois K. Mathews, The Expansion of New England (Boston, 1909), a scholarly work representative of the Turner school; Lewis D. Stilwell, Migration from Vermont (Montpelier, 1938), an excellent small volume begun under the direction of Frederick J. Turner and completed under Frederick Merk, originally published in the Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society in June, 1937, and now reprinted as volume V of the series on the Growth of Vermont edited by Earle Williams Newton; Carl Witke, We Who Built America: The Saga of the Immigrant (New York, 1939), of particular value with respect to the trials and tribulations of the foreign element.

In addition to the books listed there were articles which dealt with some phase of immigration. They include Frederick J. Turner, "German Immigration into the United States," in the Chicago Record-Herald, September 4, 1901; John D. Barnhart, "Sources of Southern Migration into the Old Northwest," Mississippi Valley Historical Review (Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1914- ), XXII (1935-1936), 49-62; George Rogers Taylor, "Agrarian Discontent in the Mississippi Valley Preceding the War of 1812," The Journal of Political Economy





(Chicago, 1893- ), XXXIX (1931), 471-505; "Prices in the Mississippi Valley Preceding the War of 1812," Journal of Economic and Business History (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1928- ), III (1930-1931), 148-163.

A study by William V. Pooley, "The Settlement of Illinois from 1830 to 1850," in the Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, History Series (4 vols., 1903-1918), I, 287-595, a doctor's dissertation directed by Frederick J. Turner, was helpful because of the period covered. David F. Houston, A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina (New York, 1896), which is volume III in the Harvard Historical Studies was valuable in that it presented a good picture of that state and conditions which might serve as an inducement to emigrate. H. Perry Smith (ed.), History of the City of Buffalo and Erie County (2 vols., Syracuse, New York, 1884), presents some of the difficulties the farmers in western New York experienced.

Then, too, three other books should be mentioned since portions of them dealt with matters on immigration or closely related to that subject. Both of Frederick J. Turner's books, The Frontier in American History (New York, 1920), and The United States, 1830-1850: The Nation and Its Sections (New York, 1935), refer to immigration. On the other hand, John B. McMaster, A History of the People of the United States (8 vols., New York, 1914), VI pictures a vivid scene of distress and suffering from which people wanted to be freed and which may have been a cause for emigrating when times became better.







HECKMAN  
BINDERY INC.



**FEB 95**

Bound-To-Please® N. MANCHESTER,  
INDIANA 46962



